The Weekly Post.

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DREAM-ROSES.

A rare rose-garden! Nay, some ground enchanted;
No earthly garden ever glowed or gloomed
With such soft interfuse of shine and shade
As mingled in the checkered shafts that slanted
Through every winding walk, and leafy glade,
And shadow-dappled, silent, still arcade
Where those bright roses bloomed.
No meaner flower might therein be seen,
Only tall trees and roses. The thick green
Of lavish leafage parted, to let peep
Red roses! From the dusk, cool shadows deep
Of arched alleys, star wise shone
White roses, snowy soft as Psyche's zone,
And there were winding wildernesses walled
With close pleached thick espaliers of rose-bushes,
Whence fluting trills and silver rippling rushes
Of mellow bird-song musically called,
In low responses. And those bosky mazes
Were dight with colors various as the graces
Of a fair woman. Oh! a world of roses
Crushed, clustered, clambered there. No dulcet closes
Of Lydian lays voluptuously dying,
Are so soul-satisfying
As were the glories of that garden lonely,
That rare rose-realm by rose scents incensed only.
The stayed all yearnings that the entranced soul
Might feel, and there the whole
Of the swift-varying gamut of desires
Was touched, and thrilled, as are the ethereal lyres
Of finest spirits by quick-fingered fancies;
For all the coverts close and fair expanses
Of that irradiant rose-realm seemed attuned
To dainty thoughts, and delicate delights.
Oh not the sweetest of all summer nights,
By the most chaste of pearly crescents mooned,
Might show so fresh, so fair,
So bright, so bland, so perfect past compare,
As that rare haunt of roses. There they dwell,
By soft winds warded well,
Home shrined, whose presence here were but a hint
Of hidden glories. As the light footprint
Of a strayed seraph, dimpling earthly sands,
Might yield rapt fancy faint foreshadowings
Of else unpictured things,
Uncharted seas, and undiscovered lands;
So each rose-odor seems to bring a breath
Of life to this the pasture-world of death:
Of life that lives in loveliness complete,
And hence immortal. Ah! our roses fleet
Ere in their odorous hearts we wholly read
Their mystic meanings, seeing these accord
With spheres where loveliness hath life indeed,
And love is lord.
But there, in that rose-realm, the roses breathed
Unbroken life in deathless odors, wreathed
Day with unfading garlands, and bedight
With shadow softened grace the argent brow of night!
—All the Year Round.

MAUD MULLER'S SISTER.

BY MISS ARABELLA WHITTIER.

"For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

"And so that's young Ned Thornley just home from college! What a handsome young blade he's grown, with his velvet hunting suit and gun thrown so jauntily over his shoulder; but, bless me! how conceited these college-bred boys are; think poor farmer's girls just made to show their airs on;" and pretty, black-eyed Belle Muller leaned her plump hands on the curb of the old stone well and gazed wistfully after the young hunter, as he dashed his horse over the meadows and reached the edge of the adjacent woods.

"Well, did you ever! actually throwing a kiss to me! what impudence!" she continued, as, with eyes flashing and an angry flush mounting to her nut-brown cheek, she lifted her bucket and let it drop down with a rapid whir of the windlass. Before drawing it up again, however, she mused a moment, and then broke out into a merry little laugh, showing the while a set of very even white teeth.

"Heigho! just to think of it! Ned and I sat on the same bench together at Humphrey's school, and I used to be writing 'Honesty is the best policy,' and 'Be virtuous if you would be happy,' while he was only in pot-hooks and ink splotches, and I always trapped him and went head in spelling, but he was the rich 'Squire Thornley's heir, while I was only honest farmer Muller's Belle, a. i, now he's been to college and's setting up for a lawyer.

"And then to ride up to me with such a grand air, while I was dressed in this way!" she continued, with a vexed look and a coquettish pout on her red lips; "and to flatter me to my very face and praise my eyes and hair, and sentimentally repeat over that old song about the 'Old Oaken Bucket that hung in the Well,' I declare it's too bad! but I guess," with a roguish twinkle in her eyes, "I took him back when I drew myself up like a born lady, and asked him if he hadn't been 'kissing the blarney stone,' and if he didn't take me for sister Maud,—poor, meek, sighing, little Maud, who's afraid to say boo to a goose, and hasn't the spirit of a mouse.

"And ain't I a born lady?" Belle continued, drawing herself up proudly; "of as good blood as Ned, called the prettiest girl in the valley, and at the very head of the whole school, and he to prance up to me like a lord and treat me as if I was nothing but a peasant girl; and to tell me, too, as if it were a vast honor, that he was coming to see me soon, and that he must always take me home from singing school.

"'Thank you,' says I, dropping him a mock courtesy, "I'm engaged for the whole season, and as for visiting at the house, I don't think father would like it, and I know I wouldn't unless you mend your college manners, sir.' That's the way to treat these citified chaps," and Belle lifted her bucket daintily and stepped haughtily towards her home.

Belle Muller was the far-famed Maud's younger sister, and by her incisive style of talk, you can see that she had quite a spirit of her own. In fact, Belle was a girl of uncommon beauty and force of character, and while sister Maud—whom only the poet had the pleasure of seeing—was content with her round of humble duties, and never looked beyond her feet so bare and her tattered gown," or only looked to sigh and lament, Belle's head was as full of all manners of longings and aspirations as an "egg's full of meat." No brighter, quicker or more stylish-looking girl in that region, pushing along in her studies, ever anxious to improve, and secretly preparing to go to an Eastern college for an education.

Young Thornley soon found he had made a most egregious mistake. He had just come home from college, when he knew her in the meadow as his old school-mate, little Belle Muller, farmer Muller's youngest daughter, and overwhelmed her with airs and graces. He never dreamed how rapidly girls grow to be women, and they leap forward where boys only crawl.

He knew it bravely the next Sunday at the village church. He was standing chatting with some companions, ogling the country girls as they arrived, when he saw old Muller's high-springed dearborn with the dun-colored horses, rumble up. He was amazed at the graceful, well-dressed and self poised young lady, who in company with her demure sister Maud, advanced towards the church.

He rapidly came forward with an awkward, embarrassed air, but was entirely unprepared for the cool and self-possessed manner he was received, and allowed to walk almost unnoticed by Maud's side.

During service, his eyes often wandered to farmer Muller's pew. The good old man sat with a huge, illustrated silk bandana over his bald head, and a big psalm book spread out on his tow-linen pants. Mother Muller sat next, with green spectacles over her eyes, and a stutter in her voice. Maud next, quiet, pensive and somewhat sleepy, dreaming probably of the portly Judge, whom a day or two before she had seen ride

—"Slowly down the lane,
Smoothing his horse's chestnut mane,"

whom she had, in her sly, timid, little way, helped to a draught of cool water, and whose sighs and honied compliments the foolish girl had taken all for gospel; sly old rogue that he was! and Belle came last, with eyes apparently fixed on her book or on the preacher; quietly ignoring the looks of the village beaus, and especially the ardent, admiring glances of Thornley, that hunted her out and importuned her for a return glance.

Great Heavens! supposing the Judge had seen Belle instead of Maud. Belle was at home making up the baking that sultry day, and had the foolish Judge called at the house, instead of ogling and sighing at the rake with

——"Her briar-torn gown,
And her graceful ankles bare and brown.

Would he not have been head and ears in love with Belle? It was while spreading bread and butter that Werther fell in love with his Charlotte and *hinc illæ lachrymæ*.

Think you the Judge would then have kept foolishly "smoothing his horse's mane," and philandering in a silly, maudling way to poor Maud

——"Of the grass and flowers and trees,
Of the sing birds and the humming bees."

Not a bit of it! He would have "interviewed" old Father Muller: would never have cared for his own "sisters proud and cold," or his "mother vain of her rank and gold," and instead of stupidly, "humming in court an old love tune," he would have been besieging Belle, and won her by fair means or foul. If he could have gained Mr. Timothy's Muller's consent, he would, like young Lockinvar, have snatched Belle up to the crupper of his horse, and stole a wife worth the having, for Belle was to Maud as a star to a glow-worm. We speak very confidently of this, for we've seen them both.

Young Thornley saw it plainly, too. After "meeting" he rushed forward to escort Belle to the old dearborn, but, consternation! a rival law student, with the vulgar name of Joshua Boggs, was before him. He called shortly after with his father at Farmer Muller's probably to talk over

——"the haying, and to wonder whether
The cloud in the west would bring foul weather."

Belle was cool and wary: she was gracious but reserved, and actually patronized the rich young Edward Thornley, turning him over to Maud; who, shy and mopish as usual, was paring apples and playing dominoes with that vary "man, unlearned and poor," Jonathan Fields by name, who after was the father of the "many children that played round her door," and quite good enough for his wife, too.

In a word, the more Thornley saw of Belle, the less he thought of himself, and when he observed, as he could scarce help doing, that she had ambitious aims far above and beyond him, he took to his studies "like a whitehead." Belle soon went off to complete her studies, taking a whole course at Vassar, and came back a finished young lady, skilled in dumb-bells and the use of the globes, rowing and French; pistol shooting and geometry; flirting and logarithms.

Readers, you should have seen Thornley when Belle came home in vacation. Try hard as he could, and he set up very late o' nights, he couldn't keep up with her. Oh, but she led him a dance! He was by this time a flourishing lawyer, just always "lying around" for cases, and we can answer you she kept him at his full speed, but she never, no never, consented to be Mrs. Thornley till gold spectacles renewed his impaired eyesight, and till Judge Edward Thornley was engraved on his brass knocker.

And so, when Belle wanted a Judge, she made one, while Maud lost the very one whom God threw in her way, but whom she had not the wit or spirit to catch or win. With the former, what "might have been" was made to be, but the latter went dreamily through her days— and she lived to be eighty-four and six months, and was like "the old woman who lived in a shoe" as to bairns—whining out that most lachrymose and cowardly of all refrains:

"For of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: 'It might have been.'"

A LITTLE boy in one of the public schools a few miles from Boston, was recently complained of to his teacher by another teacher in the same building for a special instance of misdemeanor. His teacher told him that he must inform his mother that he had thus been complained of, and state the cause of the complaint.

The next day his teacher said to him, "Did you tell your mother what I told you to?"

"Yes'm," was the reply.

"Well, what did she say?"

She said she'd like to wring that teachers neck for her."

[For The Post.]

ALONE.

Alone by the sad, sad sea,
Alone with the twilight grey;
And the hours go on, and the day is lost
And the ships come in, and the waves are tossed;
But never for me do the breakers play
Alone by the sad, sad sea.

Alone by the moaning sea,
And the waves dash near my feet,
And the star-light shines with a beauty dim;
The breeze around sings a vesper hymn,
And a fisher sings a love song sweet,
Alone by the moaning sea.

Alone with my waning life,
Mocked by the ghost of time,
And the night hours here, and a haunting gloom;
God pity my years; they have lost their bloom.
And I say a prayer in a mystic rhyme,
Alone with my waning life.

Alone with a memory mine,
With thoughts of a vanished grace,
For the years go by, with such noiseless flight,
That the things we prize are the ones we slight;
And we lose our gems in an empty space,
Alone with a memory mine.

Alone by a sad, sad sea,
God pity me all alone,
For the love of life from my years has gone.
And I curse the day with its rosy dawn;
The sea-waves sing, and my heart-chords moan,
Alone by the sad, sad sea.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

UNAPPRECIATED ENTERPRISE.

In Scribner for August is an article on "ice," in which occurs the following account of the attempt to introduce American ice into England in 1842:

At that date fancy drinks were almost unheard of in the clubs, taverns, and gin palaces of London. Mr. Hittinger conceived the idea of introducing those to show to what extent ice was used in "the States" for this purpose. He, therefore, secured the services of several bar-keepers, whom he had initiated into the mysteries of mixing juleps, smashes, cocktails, and other drinks known only in Yankeeland. His experience, as he relates it himself, is very amusing:

"I went out in the steamer, so as to make arrangements for the arrival of the bark and cargo, delivered my letters, talked with parties, and felt perfectly sure that I had struck a vein. In due time the 'Sharon,' having made a prosperous passage, arrived in the Thames. The thing had been talked over so much that the cargo of Boston ice was as well advertised as it could have been in the columns of the Times. But, after all, it appeared to them a strange fish that no one dared to touch. My feelings were just about the temperature of my ice, and wasting as rapidly. At last I was introduced to the Chairman or President of the Fishmongers' Association, an association which I was not long in discovering had the merit of wealth, if not of social position. He was sociable, and seemed to comprehend my position if I didn't his. Matters were soon arranged; a magnificent hall or saloon had been secured; I ascertained that my barkeepers, through constant drill, had attained the correct sleight of hand in mixing the drinks. The hour arrived. The hall was long, and brilliantly lighted. After the company was seated, the Chairman introduced me and the subject-matter of the evening's discussion. Now, thought I, I am all right. At a given signal the well-trained waters appeared, laden with the different drinks. The effect was gorgeous, and I expected an ovation that no Yankee ever had. But, alas! the first sounds that broke the silence were: 'I say—aw, waitaw, a little 'ot wataw, if you please; I prefer it 'alf n 'alf.' I made a dead rush for the door, next day settled my bills in London, took the train for Liverpool and the steamer for Boston, and counted up a clear loss of $1,200."

NOW AND THEN.

[Vicksburg Herald.]

A very intelligent old darkey was met by an ante bellum friend the other day for the first time since the war, and the old man's delight at seeing one of Massa's 'tickler friends in old times was unbounded. After a hearty hand-shaking and a protracted laugh peculiar to the Southern darkey, the gentlemen asked:

"Well, Uncle Joe, how are you getting along in the world?"

"Sorter slow, Marse——. Been had the rheumatiz right smart lately, and things ain't gone 'zactly right nohow;" replied the darkey.

A great many changes have taken place since I last saw you, Uncle Joe. Death has taken your old master away, the family are scattered about the four quarters of the globe, the farm is divided up and strangers occupy the old house. It makes one feel right sad, Uncle Joe, to think of the changes that have been wrought by old Father Time.

"Yaas," replied "Uncle" Joe. "You 'member when I was a slave I worked hard at odd times and made money 'nuff to buy myself. I paid massa $1,000 for my freedom."

"Yes," said Mr.——, "I remember it."

"Wish I had dat money now," mused the old darkey.

"Well, yes," replied Mr.——; "it would be quite a fortune for you."

"Lots o' fortune, sar" said the old man, mournfully; "and every time I think about it I kinder rue the bargain. Nigger was wuff $1,000 den, but now he ain't wuff a d——. Mighty changes in dis world, massa."

CAPTURING OSTRICHES.

The greatest feat of an Arab hunter is to capture an ostrich. It is the largest of living birds, and probably the swiftest of all living animals. Being very shy and cautious, and living on the sandy plains, where there is little chance to take it by surprise, it can only be captured by a well planned and long-continued pursuit with the swiftest horses. The ostrich has two curious habits in running when alarmed. It always starts with outspread wings, against the wind, so that it can scent the approach of an enemy. Its sense of smell is so keen that it can detect a person at a great distance, long before one can be seen. The other curious habit is that of running in a circle. Usually five or six ostriches are found in a company. When discovered part of the hunters, mounted on fleet horses, will pursue the birds, while the other hunters will gallop away at right angles to the course the ostriches have taken. When these hunters think they have gone far enough to cross the path the birds will be likely to take, their watch upon some rise of ground for their approach. If the hunters hit the right place and see the ostriches, they at once start in pursuit with fresh horses, and sometimes they overtake one or two of the birds, but often two or three of the fleet horse fall, completely tired out with so sharp a chase.

A PLEA FOR THE CATS.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts writes to the London Daily Telegraph as follows:

SIR: In the account given in the public journals of the disastrous floods there have been many interesting and saddening details of the misfortune which has recently visited our homesteads, and these have enabled us to realize to ourselves the wider desolation suffered by our friends and neighbors in France through the fierce and resistless power of rising water. None but those who have seen this water power, as I have done, in full action, can estimate fully the feeling of helplessness it engenders, nor the amount of energy needed to work against its steady encroachment until the turn comes, and the swift, silent destroyer recedes as noiselessly and almost as imperceptibly as it approached. This experience led to my reading with much care all the instances of courage and vigor with which the sudden emergency was met by many cottagers, and amongst the rest I found the following, with reference to a poor man whose house was flooded, in your columns, on Saturday:

"With commendable presence of mind, when he found the water rising, he first got his wife and child upstairs, then rescued his dog and two cats, and next rushed to the pig-sty, wading through water up to his waist, and saved his two pigs, which were drowning, and which he valued at £6."

This simple story induces me to ask a little corner in your paper, as it has given the last impulse to representations made to me on behalf of "the harmless, necessary cat." I have been asked to endeavor, if possible, to obtain for this animal some portion of that protection which public opinion can always command. The cat's case at the end of the London season is one of much distress, for whilst the dogs of a family accompany their owners, the cats are left uncared for, unthought of, and, shocking to relate, often locked up and unable to get away. A very benevolent lady, well known to me, who was detained late in London last autumn, was so pained by the condition of some of these animals in the streets near her house that she collected a good many and distributed them amongst friends. I believe the police could bear witness to the great sufferings these creatures must undergo, and I am aware that the subject has often been under the notice of the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but hitherto nothing has been done in remedy. I am not disposed to advocate a cat's home, unless, indeed, the idea of one would thereby induce people to take more care of their cats. I am however, inclined to think that cruelty arises, as a rule, either from want of consideration or from ignorance, and, in regard to the case in question, I feel assured that when people contrast their own cold-blooded neglect of their cats with the conduct of the laboring man, who, after his first fond thought for his wife and children, thinks next not of his most valuable stock, the pigs- though he does not forget them —but of the humble companions of his hearth, and carries his dog and two cats to an upper room for safety, they will not lock their house-door and leave the pretty cat who has moused for them during the season, and perchance amused many an idle moment, to wander about without food, timidly shrinking within itself in fear, suffering and hunger. If these few lines can but arouse in the minds of those who are enjoying themselves in the country or by the seaside a remembrance of the miserable fate to which they have condemned these poor little beasts, I think the number of the people who neglect their cats would sensibly diminish. If a poor workingman, in the flurry and hurry of a moment of unexpected danger to himself and those dear to him, could recollect his dog and cats, and feel their lives to be valuable in their way, surely the family moving leisurely from one comfortable house to another, with plenty to eat in both, might give a thought to the living creature left behind, might give some directions for its keep, and recollect that it needs food whether they are in or out of the house, and that it feels the pangs of hunger and all that unites man to animal life as keenly as they do. It would be but common humanity to bestow on their cats that touch of pity which makes all men kin, and which we must hope will not be denied by the higher to the lower intelligence at man's own hour of need.

THE day that the "Ingleside" Hotel, near Springfield, Mass., was burned, a nest with two young birds was found in the top of a small spruce tree that stood near the awning at the top of the steps. The morning after the fire the man who has had the care of the grounds about the hotel went to look after the birds and found them uninjured. A charred piece of shingle had fallen from the blazing roof and rested on some twigs above the nest, and this helped to shelter the little ones from the heat, which was sufficiently intense to set fire to the row of posts beside the tree. While the man was examining the birds their mother came and lured them down into the fields below.

NOT LOST.

The look of sympathy, the gentle word,
Spoken so low that only angels heard;
The secret art of pure self-sacrifice,
Unseen by men, but marked by angel's eyes—
These are not lost.

The sacred music of a tender strain,
Wrung from a poet's heart by grief and pain,
And chanted timidly, with doubt and fear,
To busy crowds, who scarcely pause to hear—
These are not lost.

The silent tears that fall at dead of night
Over soiled robes, that once were pure and white;
The prayers that rise like incense from the soul,
Longing for Christ to make it clean and whole—
These are not lost.

The happy dreams that gladdened all our youth,
When dreams had less of self and more of truth;
The childhood's faith, so tranquil and so sweet,
Which sat like Mary at the Master's feet—
These are not lost.

The kindly plans devised for others' good,
So seldom guessed, so little understood;
The quiet, steadfast love that strove to win
Some wanderer from the ways of sin—
These are not lost.

Not lost, O Lord! for, in Thy city bright
Our eyes shall see the past by clearer light,
And things long hidden from our gaze below
Thou wilt reveal, and we shall surely know
These are not lost.

FARM NOTES.

CONCERNING HORSES.

A stock journal in Canada says: To keep horses in health when not hard worked we need no mixtures; we have one grain in which the nutritive elements are so proportionately arranged that it cannot be improved upon; practice has long adopted it. We refer to oats. But to keep hard working horses in condition is a very different thing. Oats alone are not equal to it, nor can any other single grain preserve both health and condition. The fact is either their chemical constitution or their physiological action is defective, and we must, by mixing different articles, so alter the nutritive value, and so balance the physical actions as to produce a food which will not disarrange the functions of the animal, but which will supply all the requirements of the body.

"To hard worked men oat meal is no efficient substitute for beef and mutton, and for hard worked horses oats are inefficient as compared with beans and peas. Experience tells us this most plainly, and science explains it by showing that beans, peas and tares are almost identical with beef and mutton in the amount of muscle forming material contained by each; whereas oats contain nearly 50 per cent. less than either of them.

"Now, in horses or other animals excessively worked, the consumption of muscle is far in excess of the waste of other tissue, and the blood must be supplied by a corresponding large amount of flesh forming material. To fulfil this requirement we must give food containing a heavy percentage of nitrogenous material, otherwise the digestive organs will not be able to supply the requisite pabulum. Beans or beef will supply it, oats or potatoes will not, even if we give an extra amount of them, because this entails the consumption of such an immense bulk of material, a large proportion of which is indigestible and non-nitrogenous; that the digestive organs are overpowered and unable to reduce the mass to a state in which all its value may be absorbed. For these reasons, then, we say that the use of oats as a principal article of diet for excessively hard worked horses is very expensive, if not injurious."

THE PEAR TREE MUST HAVE A RETENTIVE SOIL.

The pear tree requires a retentive soil, in order to give good returns, but not when water stands on surface or subsoil. The loss of fruit trees within three years, in Illinois, is estimated at about three millions of dollars, and that the retentive clay loam sub-soil of the prairie lands is the cause, and that the farmers have adopted the plan of ridging their orchards by repeated plowings, commencing at the same ridge and ending at the same furrow, to remedy this evil. We do not apprehend that this is simply owing to their clayey sub-soil, for in New England we find that pear trees flourish better on land with a sub-soil or pan of clay. The difficulty with them is undoubtedly owing to the adhesiveness or peculiar duality of their clay, which prevents the percolation of water through it. Such land requires a good system of draining on the quality of the sub-soil for retaining or parting with the water and heat. Of these, the worst is clay kept wet with subterraneous water, so destructive to fruit trees, and the best are those of clay resting on gravel or porous rock. This last is the best for a garden, because, while the water finds a ready means of escape, the roots of the trees are prevented from extending too deep into a cold and uncongenial soil.—[Lancaster Farmer.

SALT ON HAY.

At a late meeting of the Elmira Farmers Club, Prof. Hoffman said: I want to enter my protest against the use of salt on hay. It will prevent the barn from burning, but it damages the hay. Cattle will eat salted hay but it is not good for them. I would rather use lime if one or the other must be used. I start with the proposition that the very best feed for cows is grass, but we cannot have grass in winter so we make hay. The true plan is to get that as near like grass as possible. Let us combine bulk and quality as well as we can and we shall be doing as well by ourselves and our cattle as we can.

KEEPING FLIES FROM COWS.

The farmers of Holland, as though eager to recognize the all-important aid they derive from their cows, frequently cover them in summer with linen blankets tied in place to guard them from the attacks of insects, and to shelter them from the frequent raw sea winds. It is usually, too, to set up in the pasture fields convenient scratching-poles against which the cattle may rub their sides and necks with evident advantage.

WHEN is a glass of grog like a locomotive? When it's a steamin' gin.

A SIOUX "SUN DANCE."

[Sioux City (Ia.) Journal.]

Charley Hall, engaged in freighting from Fort Randall to Spotted-Tail Agency, gives us some interesting particulars concerning a "sun-dance" held by the Sioux, June 10, on Bordeaux Creek, 12 miles from Spotted-Tail Agency. This is the great event of the year among the Indians, and in this case was attended by the greater part of the warriors and squaws of both Spotted-Tail and Red Cloud's bands, constituting a gathering of monstrous proportions. The particular feature of the ceremony is the making warriors out of young braves, who, to attain the coveted distinction, subject themselves to cruel torture. The Chiefs form a circle into which none but the aspiring young braves are allowed to enter, though their relatives and friends are permitted to stand around on the outside of the ring and cheer and encourage the young martyrs to a redskin's idea of what constitutes a courageous manhood. With an Indian the ability to stand physical torture without betraying by look or gesture the pain he suffers is the test of his qualifications for a warrior, and, the greater amount of torture he can stand without flinching, the higher does he ascend in the scale of estimation on the part of his tribe. Therefore in the sun-dance the strife among the candidates for warlike honors is to see who can endure the greatest amount of punishment without exhibiting any signs of exhaustion and pain. The dance is kept up continuously for three days and nights, and the only nourishment allowed is the heart of a dog torn warm and reeking from the body of some unfortunate canine. Of sleep not a moment is permitted, and woe to the youthful Sioux who enters the arena and is not able to withstand the fearful strain upon his energies to the end, for if he falls fainting from weariness, and is unable to hold out for the full three days, he is kicked out of the inclosure by the squaws, and is ever afterward known as "A Squaw Indian," which to an Indian is the most opprobrious epithet that could be applied to him. For the reason that failure is worse that death, a young brave does not enter the contest unless he feels very certain that he can go through the ordeal successfully, but occasionally he overestimates his strength or the severity of the task, whereupon an ignominious position in the tribe is his portion as long as life lasts. Some of the more ambitious ones impose upon themselves additional torture, for the reason that the greater the amount of punishment they bear up under, the higher is the niche they occupy among the warriors of the tribe. With this end in view a slit is cut in each shoulder, and then beneath the intervening skin and muscles is passed a leather thong, to which is attached a buffalo head or some other heavy weight, when the Indian dances until the weight tears the thong out of the tortured flesh. Another will pass a stout thong through the tendons of the wrist, and then, making fast the thong to a pole, will dance about until he jerks himself loose. Other means of torture, equally exquisite, are resorted to by others, and while success in these cases is most pronounced, failure is correspondingly ignominious, for the severer the task undertaken, the greater is the shame arising from defeat. This particular dance white men were not allowed to witness, as the Great Spirit had informed the medicine man that the presence of a pale-face would make the Indians' hearts bad, and for this reason even the half-breeds with squaw wives were not allowed to participate in the exciting ceremonies.

GRAPE GROWING.

A vine grower of prominence gives the following hints for the management of the vineyard, which we give as suitable for the season. He says that clean, shallow and frequent cultivation should be the rule in the vineyard now, as it should be throughout the entire growing season. All grass and weeds should be diligently kept down, and a light coating of well pulverized surface soil kept continually spread over the vineyard as a mulch. When once established nothing but the harrow and cultivator should be allowed in the vineyard, as deep plowing necessarily breaks the roots of the vines, and every root that is broken detracts so much from the growth and consequent productiveness of the vine. In other fruit growing plants over luxuriousness often results in unproductiveness; with the vine it never does, as the greater the mature growth the greater the production.

The recent rains will force out innumerable side shoots and laterals. These must be kept carefully removed, so that the entire force of the plant may be expended in legitimate growth. Keep the bearing wood well separated, and the canes intended for next year's fruiting well laid in, and when too rampant in growth, occasionally pinched. Never remove branches or leaves to let the sun to the fruit; a bunch of grapes fully exposed to the sun never yet attained to its full perfection in either size or color.

Gather and ship as fast as they approach maturity, as even a few days' difference in the earliness of the shipments often makes a hundred per cent. difference in the market price. If possible, gather with regular grape or flower-gathering-scissors, so as not to be compelled to touch the fruit with the hand, thus retaining the full beauty of the bloom, upon which so much of the selling value of the grape depends. Pack in small boxes, from one to three pounds, and face up the packages nicely with the nicest fruit. Ship in well-secured crates of not over forty-eight pounds each, and instruct your agent to make quick sales and return the account of them promptly. Thus will grape growing for market be both profitable and agreeable.

THE BEAUTIFUL HEART.

BY ALICE HAMILTON.

Your heart is beautiful, darling!
Though hidden it must ever be,
Like pearls unknown and ungathered,
Under the waves of the sea.

I know there are faces more lovely,
With brows as white as the snow,
But the heart of my only darling
Is dearest and sweetest I know.

There are cheeks that rival the roses,
And teeth that are whiter than pearl,
But no heart so pure or so precious
As that of my own little girl.

There are tresses that catch the bright sunshine,
A shimmer of gold and of brown,
Or an ebony coronet woven
For beauty, a natural crown.

But time will change into silver
The gold, the raven to gray;
The pearls become tarnished, the roses
Fade quickly and surely away.

Bright eyes will grow dim, fair foreheads
Be wrinkled and mottled by age,
While the beautiful heart of my darling
Is pure as an unwritten page.

Your heart is beautiful, darling!
And better than all it is mine;
And the heart that loves thee so truly,
"Our Father" will keep pure as thine.

A MISTAKE.

[Washington Capital.]

Mrs. Straw—I heard a good story concerning our friend Mrs.—, who, you know, is on the briny deep.

Mrs. Switchem—Do tell us; she was so free with her laughs on others we enjoy anything on her.

Mrs. Straw—The story runs that a dealer in articles of *vertu* here had in his establishment an exquisite statuette in Parian marble of the Venus of Milo. Our friend heard of it, and gave it an inspection one day. After gazing at it for some time she said:

"Did you select that, Mr. Delf?"

"Yes,em," he responded.

"Why, you must be a good judge of a figure. But did you ever se mine?"

Mr. Delf responded, blushing, that he had not.

"Mine," she continued, allowed to be the finest figure in Washington."

"Shouldn't doubt it, mum," responded Mr. Delf, shifting uneasily from one foot to the other.

"I should like to show you my figure," she said, earnestly. Delf blushed all over. "Come up to my house some time. Better come in the morning, when it won't be likely for any one to interrupt us."

Poor Delf! he fairly sunk under a table, and stammered out something about being a member of a church, when our friend continued:

"It cost me $120 in gold; is pure Parian marble, and I would like to have your opinion, as you are such an admirable judge."

Light dawned on Delf. She had been speaking of a statuette, and not a corpulent, middle-aged lady.

VARIETIES.

THE divorce trade is reviving in Chicago. A single court is averaging nine or ten cases a day.

AN enterprising cotton mill in Massachusetts has established a hospital, for its crippled employes.

CONSTANTINOPLE is threatened with the calamity of a complete exhaustion of its supply of drinking water.

A YOUNG man who has recently taken a wife says, he did not find it so hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

BUFFALO, dissatisfied with the census just taken of her population, proposes to have a new one and subscriptions for the purpose are coming in freely.

"REWIVALISTS, indeed!" said Mrs. Partington "I ain't got no patients with such folks. I made my dear P., promise faithful that if I proceeded him to my grave, he would never take another."

IN the early part of next year an exhibition will be held in Belgium of all such apparatus and sanitary arrangements or scientific appliances as are calculated to preserve life.

AN English country paper records the following fact: A cow on the farm of Mr. Wilson, Barrowdale, Cumberland, recently broke her leg. It was amputated and a wooden leg supplied, and she is now stumping about and doing well.

SOME idea may be obtained of the severity of the storm which raged in England for two or three days in the middle of the present month, from the fact that in one place 5.31 inches of rain fell within twelve hours on the 14th, and 2.31 inches more on the 15th, within the same period.

IN Kansas recently, two young ladies having retired early, were awakened with an urgent request to attend a social gathering of friends, and in just fourteen minutes they appeared before their escorts completely arrayed in fashionable attire. This is the best time on record.

A VISITOR to Boston, while passing through Charleston to Chelsea, saw in the distance what she supposed to be a Bunker Hill Monument. Overcome with patriotic feelings, she gave herself up to the emotion of the moment, when a puff of smoke arose from the top of the massive pile. She had been weeping over the chimney in the navy yard.

AT a recent examination of one of the schools in Washington, the question was put to a class of small boys: "Why is the Connecticut river so called?" when a bright little fellow put up his hand. "Do you know, James?" "Yes, ma'am. Because it connects Vermont and New Hampshire, and cuts through Massachusetts!" was the triumphant reply.

DR. BARRETT, of Middletown, Conn., thinks he has discovered the cause of hay fever in the pollen of the ambrosia plant, which matures about August, and carried about by the wind, causes irritation in the nasal passages; and says that the way to escape the disease is to go to some town where this plant is not to be found.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

IT begins to look as though there would be a general lock-out among the mills of Massachusetts.

GRANT was elected President on a platform which pledged the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks. Query. Was he elected as a repudiationist?

DELANO is becoming quite a journalist. It keeps him busy trying to confuse the representatives of the press. But why don't he give us some of the "true inwardness" of his case?

WHY don't Chairman Hoyt "point with pride" to the hundreds of dishonest revenue officers that we implicated in the revenue frauds, including the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department?

THE Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department having been indicted for conspiracy to defraud the revenues ought to afford a golden opportunity to "point with pride" and "rally around."

WHY was there nothing in the "Address" of the Ring about that resolution against extravagance in municipal government? Does the Chairman, like the Gazette, regard it as "a two edged sword that will cut both ways," and do irreparable injury to the Ring ticket? It looks a little that way.

THE Chicago Tribune wails over the harmonious spirit of the Maryland Democracy and says: "The Independent movement in Maryland, there is too much reason to fear, has no vitality. Nowhere in the Union is the Democratic party better drilled, or more tenacious in its adherence to caucus-rule."

THE harvest reports have been rather discouraging for the past week. The heavy and continuous rain have almost entirely ruined the wheat crop in some of the best wheat growing localities; even after being cut and shocked, the continued wet weather has caused it to sprout in the sheaf, thus making the grain of a very low grade for the markets.

A CONTEMPORARY is greatly distressed because several Democratic members of the Connecticut Legislature paid their bills, and sent a note thanking their landlady for her uniform attention during their stay at her house. You don't catch your average Ring politician doing any such a thing as that. He cuts his board bill and abuses his host when the account is presented for settlement.

DEMOCRATS don't be led astray. Vote for your regularly nominated candidates if you want to elect honest men who will inaugurate, reform and lower your taxes. Voting for "Independent Democrats," so called, if any should appear, means the continuance of Ring officials in power. Don't pay any attention to their promises. They will laugh it they succeed in deceiving you.

THE leading points of Senator Thurman's speech at Mansfield, Ohio, will be found in this morning's issue. Senator Thurman clearly defines his position on the issue of the day, and although many Democrats will doubtless disagree with him in some particulars, all can unite with him upon the supreme necessity of driving the Radical leaders out of power as speedily as possible.

THE State Medical Society of Michigan deserves credit for their action in refusing to act upon a resolution condemning the course of the Regents, for having voted a chair in the medical department of the Medical University to Homeopathy. The resolution was pushed with vigor by a few narrow minded blockheads, physicians of the old school, but they were ingloriously defeated. This action and its example has been followed by the Southern Medical Association of the State, which tabled the whole matter after animated discussion.

"POINTING WITH PRIDE."

Mr. Hoyt, Chairman of the Ring State Committee, in his "address," which the Philadelphia Press says "is not a brilliant paper," opens with the following gush:

The control of the Administration of State affairs fell into Republican hands in 1861, and we point with pride to the record of that control.

There is nothing that so much becomes a Ringster as to "point with pride," and there is perhaps no other State in the Union where there are more things to "point" at than the monuments set up by the Ring in Pennsylvania since 1861.

The first thing to be pointed at under the regime since 1861, is the grand "sweating" operation upon the State bonds, whereby the faith of the State was broken, and somebody made $1,000,000, as is generally supposed, by transmuting gold bonds into bonds payable in paper money. The party leaders who point with pride to this monument of repudiation and broken faith, are the same men who point with horror to the proposition that the 5-20 bonds being made by law redeemable in legal tender notes, should be so redeemed.

Then there are other things to which Mr. Hoyt and his co-laborers can point with pride. We refer to the Ring Legislatures since 1861. Their bosoms ought to swell with warm emotions as they think over the palmy days of the "roosters" and "pinchers" in Harrisburg, when to be a Ring member of the Legislature was to be up to the neck in the juciest kind of clover. Of course they point with grief to the sad havoc wrought in the lobby by the new Constitution. Under the Ring regime the Pennsylvania Legislature was little else than a broker shop, where special legislation was bought and sold like any other commodity, and where the swindling Credit Mobilier was brought forth and sent out on its journey to corrupt the Congress of the nation and filch $30,000,000 from the labor-hardened hands of the taxpayers.

Why should not the leaders of the Ring point with pride to this magnificent monument of their statesmanship? Did the Democratic party ever achieve anything that will compare with the Credit Mobilier? Most certainly not. There is but one Credit Mobelier, and the Radical Ring is its father, mother and wet nurse—a trinity in the procreation of political corruption and a unity in sharing its unclean fruitage. To this, then, does Mr. Hoyt point with pride.

But the objects of his admiration are by no means exhausted. He draws aside the curtain and points with pride to another group of statuary—to the three graces in finance—Addition, Division and Silence. These three cherubs account for the disappearance of a large slice of Pennsylvania's war claims. Poor Evans, the cat's-paw of bolder rascals, sleeps the sleep that knows no waking and his secrets lie buried with him, while those who carried off the lion's share of the plunder walk up and down the soil of Pennsylvania, howling at the Democracy, and join Mr. Hoyt in pointing with pride to the record since 1861. When did the Democracy ever have a triune of Addition, Division and Silence to point to? Never.

But the list extends. The record since 1861 is full of strange and striking monuments. They tower aloft, if not grand and gloomy, at least peculiar to the Ring. Who does not remember that noble army of repeaters and ballot-box stuffers in the city of Brotherly Love? They were a host that made majorities to suit the exigencies of the Ring. When the State outside of Philadelphia decided that the Ring should step down and out, then the repeaters and the ballot-box stuffers in Philadelphia got down to their work. This is another of the splendid triumphs to which the Ring can point with pride.

And our local Ring is not behind the State Ring in this business of pointing with pride. Look at the abstraction the water bonds—at our $13,500,000 of city debt,—our taxes that verge upon confiscation, and the general recklessness and extravagance that characterize Ring rule in Pittsburgh. Verily, the Ring can point to their record with pride, while the honest voters contemplate it with shame and mortification.

AROUND THE CIRCLE.

The Gazette has once more completely boxed the compass and described an eccentric circle on the finance question. A week ago it was very sarcastic on "rag money," and yesterday it labored through a chaotic column of verbiage to prove that all our present prosperity is the direct result of paper currency. Touching resumption of specie payments, it is possessed of some remarkably striking and original ideas. After demonstrating that prosperity came with the paper currency issued during the war it says:

> During a portion of the time referred to a million of men were in the army—in non-productive pursuits. But all the home population was employed, and it was the steady labor of those ten years that produced the result. We think that this is the true road to resumption.

This is certainly a new idea in finances—an original way to resume specie payments. The only thing that is required is to inaugurate another war, put a million of men in the army and resume. Unfortunately this theory is not sustained by experience. In 1861 specie payments were suspended, on account of the large number of soldiers that had to be paid out of the Treasury. After the above specimen of nonsense, the reader will be fully prepared for the following specimen of ignorance or falsehood, which winds up in the Gazette's article:

> In saying these things we most unqualifiedly and fully reprobate as dishonest and infeasible what the Ohio Democrats propose. To issue, as they propose over $2,000,000,000 in greenbacks, and offer them for our interest bearing debt, would utterly debauch our monetary system, and involve downright repudiation. The injury of such a course cannot be overstated. It is dishonest, ruinous, and without a single redeeming trait. As an act of sheer desperation it is not pardonable. With all this we have no sympathy whatever. Our currency system is good as it stands,—and as it now is, does not contemplate greenbacks for bonds,—but greenbacks have their sphere, and bonds theirs, and so let them stand.

It was possibly ignorance that led the Gazette into this statement. There is no political organization in the country that proposes to issue $2,000,000,000 of legal tender notes. If the Ohio Democracy ever proposed any such a thing, it would be found in their platform. But even the most zealous bondholder, upon reading their platform cannot find any such a thing as charged by the Gazette. Having made such an extraordinary charge, we demand that our contempoary shall turn to the Ohio platform and point out where it proposes to increase the legal tender currency $2,000,000,000, or any other specified sum, or where it proposes to pay any coin debts in paper. If the Gazette will demonstrate this, we will take great pleasure in giving publicity to its exposition. There are just four propositions in the Ohio platform regarding the question of finance and we present them entire, as follows:

1.—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster to the business of this country and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that the policy be abandoned and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

2.—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party, of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people, without any compensating advantages, and that we are opposed to this policy. We demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders issued in their place.

3. That the public interest demands, that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin, and that we favor the payment of at least one half of the customs in legal tenders.

4. The extinction of the present national banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency, except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith or the General Government.

We present these declarations at length, not for the purpose of entering upon a defense of the views of the Ohio Democracy, for they need none at our hands, but to show the utter and absolute falsity of the Gazette's assertion above quoted. There is not another line in the Ohio platform in regard to the finances, except what is embraced in the foregoing propositions, and it is due to truth and honest discussion that the facts be presented just as they exist and without distortion. The Democracy of Ohio may be wrong in their views, but being freemen, they are as much entitled to their opinions as their opponents, and there is no reason why they should be misrepresented.

We would respectfully request our contemporary to answer the following questions: 1. Is he opposed to the further contraction of the currency? 2. Does he believe that the volume of currency ought to be kept equal to the wants of trade? 3. Is he opposed to retiring the legal tender currency and substituting national bank notes therefor? 4. Is he opposed to the government discrediting its own currency? 5. Is he in favor of making legal tenders receivable for all public dues, except where the law and contracts require their payment in coin? 6. Is he in favor of free banking? If our contemporary will frankly answer these questions—and there is no reason why he should not—we will know how to take him on the financial question.

But what we most urgently insist upon is that the Gazette shall show where, in their platform, or in the speeches of the recognized leaders of the party, the Ohio Democracy propose to issue $2,000,000,000 legal tenders. We shall most certainly oppose any such a scheme of inflation. Mere assertion, unsupported by facts, has no weight with men of average intelligence. The Gazette should remember this, and bring forward its proof in support of the paragraph we have quoted from its columns. If it does not we shall take it for granted that it confesses itself in the wrong, but has not the courage to make a public acknowledgement of its error.

POINTING AND RALLYING.

The versatile and brilliant Chairman of the Ring State Committee does not content himself merely with "pointing with pride." He also believes in "rallying." He says:

> We are now entering upon the closing year of the first century of American Independence; and it behooves the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who believe heartily not only in the words but in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, to show their faith by their works, and rally firmly and unitedly to the support of their principles. We counsel them, in view of the interests which are at stake, to forget all their past differences; to organize actively and efficiently; to present none but good and true men for local offices; and, standing firmly by what they believe and know to be right, demonstrate their claim to public confidence. The second century of our national existence should begin as the first one did, by a supreme devotion to Republican principles, to which only a Republican administration, in State or nation, can be or will be faithful.

All wise men and great statesmen "rally" more or less. Without "rallying" there is little or no hope of success. When that profound statesman, Mr. Veneering, was a candidate for Parliament, "rallying" alone saved him. A consultation was held in Mr. Veneering's spacious parlors, Mr. Twemlow, like Mr. Hoyt, acting as Chairman. Mr. and Mrs. Podsnap, Messrs. Boots and Brewer and divers and sundry others of the Committee were present. An informal interchange of views took place. The situation looked critical for the learned statesman who was anxious to represent Pocket Breaches. Each member of the Committee had "views" which, while they were full of mutual solicitude, were full of contradictions. At length Mr. Twemlow adjusted his latitudinous collar and settled the difficulty. "We must 'rally' around Mr. Veneering," said Mr. Twemlow. Mr. Veneering instantly caught the inspiration of success and said: "Yes, my friends, you must 'rally' around me." Then they began to "rally." Messrs. Boots and Brewer immediately sallied forth and hired cabs—at Mr. Veneering's expense—and began to "rally" around among the coffee houses and bar maids. Mr. and Mrs. Podsnap, Mrs. Veneering and the children, Mr. Twemlow and the rest of the Committee "rallied" around Mr. Veneering in the parlor, while the butler "rallied" around the cobwebbed denizens of the Veneering hypogeum, and there they continued to "rally" until the rosy blush of the morning made light and shadow of the romantic chimney pots.

Need we particularize? Need we dip further into history? Do we not all know that Mr. Veneering was triumphantly returned from Pocket Breaches? The Hon. Twemlow Hoyt imbibed the true inspiration when he proposed to "rally" as well as to "point with pride." Our modern Twemlow is wiser in his day and generation than his predecessor. The first original Twemlow merely proposed to "rally." The second original Twemlow proposes to "rally firmly and unitedly." He don't want the hosts to "rally" as though they had the "shakin' ager," or by sections, but to "rally firmly and unitedly," with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence coursing through their veins like a race horse.

The modern, or second original Twemlow, "counsels" them to "forget all their past differences" as they "rally." If the war claims steal was not fairly divided, the fact must be forgotten; if all have not had an equal chance at the Treasury, they must drink Lethe; if any Ring editor failed to get $25,000 of the Pacific Mail Subsidy, he must bury the unhappy secret in his bosom; and if there has been an unequal distribution of the spoils among the members of the Rings in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the aggrieved parties—the "runts" so to speak, in the language of the Grangers—must have faith in the future, and "rally firmly and unitedly." Nothing else will save their bacon—by no other process will they be enabled to thrust their grab-hooks into the steaming flesh pots and enjoy the delights of Ringdom.

There is nothing like starting right on the second century. And here, we regret to say that the second original Twemlow is confused as to the lapse of time. He imagines that fifteen years make a century. Years of careful study enable us to inform him that it takes one hundred years to make a century. Fifteen years ago the "Republican Administration" came into power, and in a short space of time shed all of its good traits and changed into Radicalism and Grantism. And yet our beloved Twemlow II. imagines that it has been a century since 1861, and insists that none but the Ring "can be or will be faithful" to Radicalism. Nothing could be more beautifully truthful than this *naive* remark of the gushing Twemlow II.

Nobody would want to be "faithful" to the crimes and corruptions of Radicalism, except a Ringster. But the Ring—why, they "rally firmly and unitedly" in its support. "There's millions in it," and why shouldn't they "rally?" Our Twemlow is beautifully described by Herr Wilhelm Von Muller:

"Then awoke Twemlow from his sleep,
'Rally' he cried aloud;
On his cheek he felt the tear of rapture
Bursting from its shroud,
Hark what rustles o'er his head?
Behold! a mighty vulture flies
Through the window, and his talons
On the Treasury vault he tries.
Gone to 'rally' around the Ring."

Let us all "rally."

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

According to a Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune the contest in favor of Hon. Samuel J. Randall for the Speakership of the House of Representatives is virtually decided. The correspondent reiterates the statement before made, that Mr. Randall can count on very nearly 100 votes on the first ballot in caucus, and says:

> As the whole number of Democratic members is 175, this would give him a clear majority and nearly a dozen votes to spare. One member said to-day that the comparison of views among the Democrats on the question of Speakership has gone on pretty constantly by correspondence and personal interviews since the adjournment of the last Congress, and that Mr. Randall's friends have effectively urged the following arguments in his favor:
>
> First: His acknowledged skill as a parliamentarian, and his perfect familiarity with the rules and customs of the House.
>
> Second: The fact that he is now the father of the Democratic side of the House, having been longer in continuous service than any other Democrat.
>
> Third: His excellent judgment, quickness of preception, promptness and fairness, in making decisions, and his good health and physical stamina—qualities as important in a Speaker as a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law.
>
> Fourth: His record in opposition to all forms of subsidies, land grants, and other lobby jobs that have flourished in Washington since he has been in Congress.
>
> Fifth: His progressive anti-Bourbon views in politics and his conservative opinions on all the leading issues of the day.
>
> Thus far the canvass appears to have been conducted with perfect good feeling. The hostile sentiments entertained in the party on the tariff and currency questions have not been brought prominently forward, and sectional feeling seems to have played a remarkable small part in influencing the decision of members. The great importance of selecting a Speaker who can control the raw Democratic majority in the new House, and prevent it from blighting by inconsiderate action the budding prospects of the party for securing the Presidency, appears to be the uppermost thought in the minds of most of them.

THE Pittsburg Gazette boasts of the recent conversion of two hundred and fifty Irishmen to Radicalism in Pennsylvania. The Gazette had better wait and see how those Irishmen vote on Tuesday, November 2.—Courier-Journal.

OBITUARY.

EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON.

The country has lost one of her most brilliant statesmen and one of her profoundest political thinkers. Andrew Johnson, ex-Congressman, ex-President and Senator is dead. Friend and foe alike are pained and grieved that he has been removed from the busy and bustling scenes of life, and at a time when his services can be so illy spared by the American people.

Andrew Johnson died at his daughter's residence, nine miles from Greenville, Tennessee, at half-past two o'clock on Saturday morning, at the age of sixty-seven years. On Wednesday evening he was fatally stricken down with paralysis, and never fully recovered his consciousness until a few moments before his death. His dying request was that when entombed he should be wrapped in the beautiful emblem of his country—the Stars and Stripes, to which he was always true amidst the bitterest maledictions of his enemies, and when a soulless conspiracy in the National Congress sought to depose him from the high office of President, because he refused to violate the Constitution of his country and lend himself to schemes of wild and unholy ambition.

His was a strange and checkered career, and the grand and glorious achievements of his life most perfectly illustrate the excellence and advantages of our free and liberal political institutions, to maintain and perpetuate which he was always so zealous. He was born on the 29th of December, 1808, in the vicinity of Raleigh, North Carolina. His father's circumstances were the most indigent, and he was left an orphan at the age of four years, without a single apparent advantage to rise in the world.

From the age of ten until the Autumn of 1824, he was the apprentice of a tailor of Raleigh. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade he made an effort to educate himself. He took up the alphabet without an instructor, but by applying to a young man with whom he obtained a little assistance. He devoted the hours of night after he was done working at his trade to the study of reading. He did not learn to write and cipher until after his marriage, when he acquired those branches by the help of his wife. After completing his apprenticeship he went to St. Laurens Court House, S. C., and worked as a journeyman until May, 1826, in September of which year he went west, taking with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support, and settled in Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and married. Here he was elected Alderman in 1828, 1829 and 1830, and Mayor in 1831, 1832 and 1833. In 1835 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and again in 1839. He was a Presidential Elector in 1840, and canvassed a large part of the State, meeting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. He was elected to the State Senate in 1840. Two years later he was elected to Congress, and was conspicuous in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Polk's administration, and a homestead bill. He was in Congress until 1853, when he was elected Governor of Tennessee. From 1857 to 1863 he was U. S. Senator. The resolute opponent of secession, he was unwearied in his efforts to uphold the national cause during the early stages of the late civil war, and on the re-occupation of Nashville in 1862, he was appointed by President Lincoln Military Governor of Tennessee. At the Baltimore Convention, in 1864, he was nominated Vice President, and on the assassination of President Lincoln, April 15, 1865, he succeeded him in the Presidential Chair.

When the plotters after centralization set about their nefarious mode of destroying Republican institutions, under the guise of reconstructing the Southern States, they found Andrew Johnson a lion in their path, and one that could neither be moved by overtures of increased power or driven off by threats and menaces of deposition. Although he was not able to wholly prevent the ambitious designs of the centralizationists, he foiled them nevertheless, and laid the foundations of that political reaction, which now bids fair to once more restore the Republic to all its pristine excellence.

We need not refer to the desperate attempts that were made to impeach and depose him, because he would not swerve from his devotion to the Constitution and Republican government. The circumstances are fresh in the minds of all. He triumphed over his enemies, and lived to be returned to the Senate amid the plaudits of the whole nation, when those who attempted to hound him into infamy were under the withering ban of public condemnation that leaped like an avalanche and overwhelmed the advocates of centralization, and the defenders and apologists of corruption, in 1874.

Andrew Johnson was a man of strongly marked peculiarities, and obstinacy was among his characteristics. Like other men he made mistakes—but they were always of the head and not of the heart. Taken altogether his public career was as nearly right in its results as any man of the present century, and his great mind, his loyalty and devotion to liberal Republican Government and his comprehensive and far-seeing statesmanship more than atoned for his minor faults.

He came back into the Senate when great minds were needed there, and the country looked forward hopefully to his labors in the next Congress. But disappointment has overwhelmed an expectant people. The heroic statesman and unbending patriot is no more. Peace to his ashes.

GEN. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

This distinguished and dashing ex-Confederate officer died at Norfolk, Virginia, on the night of the 30th of July. He was known as the "Confederate Hero of Gettysburg." His name will be imperishably connected with that ever memorable battle, when he led his division right up to the mouths of the Federal batteries. Gen. Pickett was born at Richmond, January 25, 1825. He graduated at West Point in 1846, and served in the Mexican war, earning the brevets of first Lieutenant and Captain. He was Captain of the Ninth Infantry until June 1861, when he resigned. He joined the Confederate army as Colonel in September, 1861. He was made Brigadier-General in February, 1862 and Major-General in October of the same year. At Gaines Mills he was severely wounded. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, where he gained his fame. In February, 1864, he captured Plymouth, North Carolina, and at Five-forks he was surrounded and lost most of his division. He surrendered with Lee at the close of the war. When the unhappy memories of our civil strife pass entirely away, Gen. Pickett will be remembered as an example of American bravery and prowess, and his memory will be cherished by the whole country for his military daring and ability.

HON. JAMES LANDY.

Hon. James Landy, formerly a member of Congress from Philadelphia, died on Sunday, aged 61 years. He was born in the old district of Northern Liberties, and was by trade a bricklayer. For many years he kept a grocery store at Second and Brown streets, where he was well known and very popular. He was elected a member of the Board of School Commissioners for the district, and gave much of his time to the management of the public schools. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress from the old Third District of Pennsylvania, succeeding Hon. John Robbins, the present member from the Fifth District. He served one term, and in 1862 was elected Chief Commissioner of Highways, serving one term. He then retired altogether from politics, and devoted his attention to business.

We take the above from the Commonwealth, and having well known Mr. Landy for more than a quarter of a century, we can testify to his ability, integrity and his sterling Democracy.

MINOR NOTES.

CAREFUL examination of the rumored Democratic bolt in Maryland fails to discover any traces of its existence outside of the Republican newspaper offices.

THE New Haven Palladium says that at least one-half of the votes cast in the Connecticut Legislature for the female suffrage proposition were cast for fun.

ONE negro shot another just after church, in Huntington, Tenn. The murderer escaped, but the whole congregation started after him with the intention of lynching him.

THE delegates to the Erie convention from Northampton county were selected at the last county convention. The Argus gives their names as follows: J. A. Innes, J. P. Carroll, Henry Scholl, and A. S. Bishop. Mr. Scholl has substituted David Engleman in his place.

THE results of the census in Massachusetts begin to be reported. The Springfield Union gives the statistics of population in a number of the towns of western Massachusetts, and the noticeable feature in them is the steady decrease of population in the rural towns.

LOGAN, of Illinois, is going to wake the slumbering echoes of the Pacific during the California campaign. He has not yet determined whether he will undertake to defend the Republican party or abuse the Democrats. The chances are, however, that he will decide on the latter.

BEECHER'S counsel boasted during the trial that their client was surrounded with millionaires ready to spend their bottom dollar on their pastor. How happens it that now, in order to raise the one hundred thousand dollars reward, Plymouth will be forced to mortgage its meeting house?—N. Y. Sun.

THE Democrats of Union county met in convention July 26, and put in nomination the following ticket; Associate Judge, Thomas Reber; Treasurer, Daniel Long; Commissioners, Elias Brown, John Yarger; auditors, Howard Slear, Joseph B. Ross. George Gross was elected Senatorial and Geo. W. Walls Representative delegate.

THE army worm, which was so destructive in 1861, has appeared again in great numbers at Portsmouth, Middletown and Newport, R. I., and there is great excitement among the farmers, who have begun to reap their grain, though it is only half ripe, and to dig trenches about their cornfields, in the hope of stopping the plague.

ACCORDING to a local journal the $50,000 appropriation which General Butler obtained from Congress to clean out Mitchell's Falls in the Merrimac at Lowell for navigation seems to have been thrown away, for, although the season is half over, not a single boat has passed the falls, and there is no present prospect of such an event.

THE latest Presidential ticket is Gen. N. P. Banks for President and Congressman L. Q. C. Lamar for Vice-President. It is put forth by an organization calling itself the "Independent Soldiers," and the Secretary sends out a circular expressing his conviction that the Grand Army of the Republic will doubtless be glad to support his candidates.

THE Republican papers are very sparing of their mention of Hartranft and Rawle. After it has been announced that Gov. Hartranft was in the war, and was Auditor General, and is Governor, and that Mr. Rawle lives at Erie and is running for State Treasurer, eulogium is at a stand-still. The subject has been exhausted.—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE will of the late James McQueston, of Plymouth, N. H., leaves the American Home Missionary Society a considerable bequest, which is to be kept till it amounts to $150,000, when $100,000 is to be invested in a business block in Boston, the remaining $50,000 to be kept until it reaches $150,000 again, when $100,000 is to be similarly invested, and so on indefinitely.

TRAMPS are the most common complaint throughout New England. The general report is that they will not work, and will steal. The Mayor of Fitchburg, Mass., has issued a proclamation declaring that the city is full of professional tramps, and ordering that all such persons be arrested as common vagrants; and he requested all citizens to refuse food to them, and to call the attention of the overseers of the poor to them.

MR. DELANO'S retirement is still being discussed by a large section of the Republican press. This much has been pretty well established, that the President made a direct request for the Secretary's resignation, about the middle of June, when Mr. Delano made his flying visit to Ohio; that this request was afterwards modified, or withdrawn: and that Mr. Delano is still standing, like the wicked of olden times, on slippery places.

THE rains are converting the crops into ducks and geese. Throughout the valley of the Ohio the fields are turned into lagoons. The wheat sprouts, the oats wilt, the corn grows rank, and even the potatoes begin to stink in the hills. A sick fall and hard times are ahead of us. In some quarters there may be a famine. Breadstuffs, which have always gone up, will go still higher. The like was never seen before in this climate. The oldest inhabitant gives testimony to that.—Courier-Journal.

GOV. AMES of Mississippi is missing. The only reference to his whereabouts which has appeared lately in this is the Columbus (Miss.) Index: "The Chief Executive of the State lolls at his ease in Northern home, leaving our lives in the hands of a negro who has repeatedly violated his oath of office, and, to make a few dollars to spend in drunken orgies, opens the prison doors of robbers, and outlaws, murderers, thus making justice a miserable farce."

AN Omaha dispatch says: "The Indian Commissioners made several important discoveries while here as to the way the supplies have been furnished the Indians. One Miller testifies to having put up eighty-seven pounds of flour in sacks that he knows were turned in at 100 pounds. A benf contractor lost 700 head of cattle by freezing, and the Indian agent gave a receipt for them. The people in this section sustain Professor Marsh in his charges, many from personal knowledge."

THE New Orleans Times: "Longstreet seeks permission to overhaul records and documents in the War Department at Washington in order to rectify errors and vindicate his conduct at Gettysburg. He had better trust that to the future historian and turn his attention to his subsequent career and record. As a soldier he was meritorious, able, true and stoically brave. As a citizen he has since deprived his countryman of the pleasure of praising him." This is the natural effect, however, of being found in bad company—that of Kellogg, Casey and Pinchback.

ONE of the New York lawyers who obtains divorces without publicity has heard of something to his disadvantage in the shape of an order of arrest in a suit brought by one of his victims. The affidavit in the case alleges that the complainant, a Boston lady, employed the defendant for $148 cash and $100 to be paid on receipt of decree, to procure a divorce for her. In March last she received what purported to be the decree of the Circuit Court of Marion County, Illinois, and paid the $100 This decree she has since dicovered to be spurious, wherefore she vexeth the lawyer with a suit and causeth him to be committed in default of $500 bail.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean believes that the act of Congress pledging the Government to resume specie payments in 1879 cannot be made good. It says: "There is no provision in the act for funding greenbacks beyand 80 per cent. of the amount of new national bank issues, and that stops at $82,000,000, leaving $300,000,000 still afloat. That the Government will be able to accumulate a sum in gold sufficient to warrant the pledge of redemption of the round sum of $300,000,000 nobody believes; that it will be able to accumulate any gold beyond a sufficiency to retire $82,000,000, under the 80 per cent. provision, nobody believes."

THERE is in Washington an organization calling itself the "Pennsylvania Republican Association," composed of small Federal officeholders, department clerks and hangers-on at the capital, from this State. This concern says the Philadelphia Times, feeling anxious respecting the coming election in Pennsylvania, has whereased and resolved in favor of following the example lately set by the "Union Congressional Committee" in calling upon the government employees for "contributions to aid in the campaign this fall," but the collections made by this association are "to be used for political purposes in the State of Pennsylvania," only "in the interests of the Republican party." Between the levies made by this association and those made by the Congressional Committee and the Republican National Committee the Pennsylvania clerks in Washington will suffer this year considerably from financial phlebotomy. But they must "come down" or go out.

THE Erie Observer pays the following compliment to the Republicans of that city:

> If we ever had any doubts about the disposition of the Republicans of Erie city towards the Democratic State Convention, they would be removed by the liberal and courteous spirit with which they come forward and offer the hospitalities of their homes to the delegates and others who may be present. Within the last week no less than a dozen of our most zealous Republicans have voluntarily proposed to do what they can towards sustaining the reputation of the city, one gentleman going so far as to agree to take half a dozen visitors. Differing as they do with us as regards the objects of the Convention, these parties fully understand the value of making a good impression upon our guests, for the sake of the city, and we have an entire assurance that whatever is necessary to be done towards accommodating the crowd they and others will assist us in doing. With the feeling that prevails among all classes of our people, we have little or no fear but that all who come will be kindly and bounteously taken care of. Thanks, gentlemen, thanks! The Democrats of Erie will not forget your courtesy when an opportunity offers to reciprocate.

THE Democrats of Lancaster county have nominated the following ticket; Sheriff, E. M. Stauffer; Register, W. W. Boozer; Auditor, H. Shaffner; Commissioner, Emanuel P. Keller; Senatorial delegates to State Convention, Wm. Patton and George Nauman; Representative, R. R. Tshudy, H. G. Schultz, Jno. Shaffner, R. H. Brubaker, George J. Diller and W. S. Hastings. Among the resolutions adopted are the following:

That we have every confidence in the talents, integrity and sound Democratic principles of the Hon. William A. Wallace, and feel well assured that he will reflect honor on the great State which he so ably represents in the Senate of the United States.

Our confidence is undiminished in the ability, integrity, and sound Democratic principles of the Hon. John Latta, Lieutenant Governor, and General William McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The condition of our State Treasury demands the most searchiug and thorough investigation; and we are gratified to learn that our excellent Auditor General, Hon. Justus F. Temple, is devoting his time and talents to the Herculean task of unearthing the frauds and cleansing the Augean stable at Harrisburg. Let him persevere with increasing energy until every vestige of corruption is laid bare to the public view, no matter who may be affected by the expose, and the honest masses of all parties will award him the cheering plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servant."

IS HE ANY RELATION TO THE PRESIDENT?

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Mr. Stephen Grant, of Maine, will have to rest on his reputation. He sued the Portland Press for libel, because it called him the biggest liar in the State, and the jury brought in a verdict for defendant. The plaintiff took exceptions and asked for a new trial, and this the higher court has just denied him.

UNGATHERED LOVE.

BY PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

When the autumn winds go wailing
Through the branches yellow and brown,
When the gray sad light is failing,
And the day is going down,—
I hear the desolate evening sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

I and my lover we dwell apart,
We twain may never be one—
We shall never stand heart to heart,
Then what can be said or done,
When winds, and waters, and song-birds sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early spring,
And no heart had for gathering?

When day is over and night descends,
And dark mists circle and rise,
I fall asleep, and slumber befriends,
For I dream of April skies,
But I wake to hear the silence sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

When the dawn comes in with wind and rain,
And birds awake in the eaves,
And rain-drops smite the window-pane,
And drench the eddying leaves,—
I hear the voice of the daybreak sing
Of a Love that bloomed in the early spring,
And which no heart had for gathering.

WILD DUCKS IN JAPAN.

An American gentleman traveling in Japan has given the following account of a duck hunt in which he participated some time ago, some features of which will doubtless strike the American sportsman as novel:

"The other day I went on a wild duck hunt with my interpreter and one guard. We started early, and, proceeding through the rice fields for some distance, crossed a low line of hills lying to the north, and passed up a fertile valley about four miles to a village where the people had made preparations for a grand duck hunt in anticipation of our coming. Near by was a small lake, snug among the hills and near the base of a mountain called the 'Dragon's Clan.' It was a most picturesque place, with a pine grove skirting the margin of the water, and clumps of bushes and reeds scattered along in various places.

The entire surface of the lake was covered with ducks, while clouds of them hovered over the trees and wheeled to and fro in wild confusion. The whole neighborhood was literally alive with them. This lake had long been the resort of ducks, but the people had never allowed a gun to be fired in the neighborhood, and had contented themselves with now and then catching a few with nets. The consequence was that the ducks had never known what it was to be shot at, and were comparatively tame. When it was known that I was coming here to hunt, the customary order was revoked, and everbody was given permission to come with his gun and join in the sport. The men had constructed low mounds of pine branches, resembling Esquimaux huts, along the edge of the lake and at the points most frequented by the fowls. As soon as each one of us got fairly settled, either in a mound or under a tree or bush, we began to shoot at the innocent ducks which lay in thick masses before us. As the first shot echoed among the hills a myriad of quacking creatures rose in one great cloud from the surface of the water, and for a time the air was completely filled with them.

"I never before saw such a spectacle; the sky seemed darkened with feathered fugitives, and the noise made by their wings was like that of a mighty rushing wind. Especially was the noise as one flock after another wheeled directly over my head; then they suddenly turned a short curve, their white breasts flashed for a moment in the sun, and the rapid motion of their wings made a breeze like a great fan upon the face. They had not learned yet what the sound of a gun meant, and as no person was to be seen they ere long settled again quietly on the water.

"Another volley soon started them up again, however, and they rose into the air, leaving many of their dead and wounded companions on the surface of the lake. Now their flight became swift and broken, and as they passed close above our heads we fired indiscriminately into their midst, causing the flocks to scatter in frightened confusion. The poor things knew not what to do; the lake had always been their quiet home, and they knew not whither to flee. So, as none of their cruel enemies were in sight, down they came again upon the death-laden surface of the water. They were completely tired out, and as shot after shot skipped along beside them, they only shook their heads and remained where they were. The firing continued the whole morning, and the waters around their formerly peaceful retreat were reddened with the fruits of the bloody slaughter.

"At one time during the day, while somewhat withdrawn from the party, I heard a peculiar 'whir-r' of something in the air, and turning quickly saw a bullet strike the bank beside me. A shower of mud was spattered over me, and at a little distance a Japanese man was in full flight. There was nothing near me for a proper target, and there is little doubt that this was a manifestation of the bitter hostility to all foreigners for which I have since learned, this neighborhood is noted. At that very time many of the inhabitants had shut themselves up in their houses in fierce rage at the idea of a detested 'Tojin's' being entertained among them."

THE BOY POMEROY CONCLUDES HIS DEFENSE.

The boy murderer, Pomeroy, has concluded his remarkable story. In this concluding portion Pomeroy commences by quizzing and criticising the "mad doctors" who came to see him. He describes, in a plainness of speech that is very amusing, the mental and personal peculiarities of each doctor, and evidently has not an exalted opinion of the medical profession, though he is careful to disclaim any intention of being disrespectful. Upon the verdict of the jury he is good enough to give his opinion of the reasons that led the jury to their determination. He thinks that the Government failed to prove that he premeditated the murder, and that the circumstances went to show that if he did kill the child, it was because he could not help doing it. He occasionally qualifies his suppositions in this direction by the saving phrase, "I am imagining myself to have did that murder." He reviews his alleged cruelties, and the statement that when he was between three and five years old he was caught with a carving knife carving a cat. It makes him laugh when he thinks of it. He says that if he did have a carving knife at that age it was much more likely for him to stick it into himself than into the cat. About the snake story, he said he did kill a snake, which was found in the garden of Mrs. Clarke, to oblige her, and that she, in conformity with females, set up to shrieking, and said she did not see how I could kill a snake so." Of the witness, Mrs. Fosdick, who noticed that he had a white eye, when she says she saw him, forty or fifty feet from her, he says: "She ought to hire out to Barnum on account of her wonderful eyesight." He analyzes the evidence to show that the witnesses contradict each other as to the time when the boy was last seen alive. He mildly reproaches "Uncle Cook" for violating the promise he gave to keep the confession from the newspapers. Pomeroy then reviews the "good reliable report" of the hearing of his case before the Governor and Council, and comments on the signers of the petition who desire his execution. He says that they are nearly all women who sign that petition, and "women know nothing of law or humanity." He concludes a lengthy review of the Governor's hearing by the declaration of his belief that the Governor will commute the sentence. He claims innocence on the ground that the crime, if he committed it, never troubled him; that he sleeps well, has a good appetite, and "am hunky-dory." He concludes this startling narrative by severe criticisms of the jury system, and says that the law which requires that men shall serve who have not formed an opinion is a disgrace to the country, and that the effect of this is to put a set of "human donkeys" in the jury-box instead of twelve intelligent men.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Hannah Howard contributes to the August number of the Science of Health an article headed, "Which Shall It Be?" in which she discusses the question whether people shall have their feet in the state of nature or horribly deformed. As if to prejudice the reader in favor of having natural-shaped feet she prefixes to the text a series of four woodcuts, illustrating the diverse effects of comfortable and ill-fitting shoes on the members under consideration. She says:

"When the cries of the large joint for quarter are unheeded, its wrongs are avenged by a voice more potent in its angry call to the thousands of sensitive intelligences than any loud utterance conveyed to the brain by means of the outward and external media. 'Tis a physiological fact, too often demonstrated, that if the right of any portion of our body to freedom and room be infringed upon, it in self-defence becomes an oppressor by crowding and resting upon helpless neighbors, thus sowing the seeds of weakness and disease in a soil which might otherwise abound with healthful development and activity.

"Alas! that we boasters of our social, political and religious liberty should imitate our blessed contemporaries, though to a cautious extent.

"I admit it does not seem to be the aim of those in boot rule to render women entirely helpless, but to mercifully (?) keep them on the rack, cultivating and testing their endurance to the last.' Beyond comprehension is the readiness which people exhibit to bring feet natural and shapely to the false and deformed standard which fashion proclaims beautiful.

"But when the unsightly, distorted, enlarged, jointed and 'cornered' mass of sickly flesh and bones must perforce be subjected to medical treatment and rest, then in the hour of affliction, and no longer able to follow her caprices in the matter of high heels and narrow soles, Dame Fashion is the first to shrink from her devotee. We think if the foot could but give voice to its woe, the lament would be equalled only by that of Cardinal Wolsey when deserted and condemned by the King whom he had so faithfully, and at the expense of conscience, served.' '

"A lady on high heels does not present a more graceful appearance than one on stilts, and we cannot understand the perseverance in that which is not only terrible in its effects upon the wearer, but also hurtful to the nerves of the beholder, who is kept in a state of perpetual dread, lest the lady of the high heels lose her equilibrium and be projected from the pinnacle of her elevation. All condemnation, however, cannot be laid upon bootmakers, for the wearers are directly responsible for a very large amount of the miseries they endure, inasmuch as they select boots too small to wear more than a few moments at a time. If before the selection they paused a moment to consider, they would realize the fact that if the boot be too small it must yield a certain amount; and, after this stretching, the foot does not appear any smaller than it would if the boot had just easily fitted the foot on the start. If this tyrannical rule held sway only over adults, we might hope in time for regeneration in this matter; but no, it overshadows the future; our children are submitted to tortures exceeded only by the devices of the Spanish inquisition."

A TEA-VENDER'S MISTAKE.

A good story is told of a certain tea-peddler, who lives not a hundred miles from Napanee, and who was pushing his vocation in the back country. Having called on a poor woman and asked her to purchase a box of tea, she told him she was not able to pay for it, whereupon he proposed to take the baby that lay in the cradle in exchange for it; and, she at once consenting, he took the baby and left the tea, thinking the woman would soon follow. When he came to the next house he told what he had done, and was informed that the baby did not belong to the woman, but had only been left with her the night before. He then concluded to return the child, but had to give the woman another box of tea to get her to take it back. He says he'll not buy any more babies.—[Toronto Globe.

AN AMUSING CONTRETEMPS.

A funny incident recently took place at a Crystal palace concert in London. The Liverpool choir had just begun to sing Handel's chorus from Theodora, "He saw the lovely youth," when a side-drummer of Colman's band, who was standing apart from his comrades, lost his drum and footing, and tumbling down two or three steps of the orchestra, fell on his back, his legs alone being visible. The contretemps led to a burst of laughter from the audience, which nearly unnerved the choir, and was renewed with hilarity when, upon the choir arriving at the words "the youth begins to rise," the unfortunate cause of all the merriment picked himself up and resumed his place, no one laughing more heartily than Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, who was present.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

PARTINGS.

BY LOUISE BILLINGS SPALDING.

We met: 'twas in the golden tides of June;
We framed our plans, and rashly said, "We will!"
We sucked ripe pulp, like cream, we drank perfume,
We laughed, and pushed our careless glass to fill,
Then kissed the blown foam from its rim till noon.

We said, "Life is no rune; who says such words?
We'll have our days run thus and thus," we said;
"We'll have life at the fairest, like the birds;"
We sang, and crushed the ripe grape, plump and red,
And cooled our lips with snowy, frozen curds.

Home through the roses wandered we at noon:
We pressed warm lip to lip and said "Goodbye:"
Tossed back our curls and hummed a waltzing tune
Then turned, and parted with a tearless eye—
And we were young, and 'twas the month of June.

We called, till lost to view, on echoing air—
"Farewell! farewell! we meet again full soon!"
We kissed our hands through swirling length of hair,
Warm buoyant in the ardent pulse of noon,
With faces that defied the shaft of Care.

. . . . . .

'Twas in the ides of wild October's reign:
"The Lord permit, not as we will," we said;
We met, eye searching eye, reading the pain
That left pale threads of silver o'er each head,
And chilled the ardor of youth's pulsing vein.

The yeasty wine pushed up its flakes snow-still,
Rose-red, and burning with an amorous glow;
And rare pulp tempted, as upon that still
June morning of the past, long years ago,
When we took power in hand, and said, "We will."

Now thoughtfully we said, with thirsting lip,
That wine cooled not, "Life wondrous wisdom brings:
Well might the Father our pinions clip,
That He may easier call us 'neath His wing,
And lead our feet where cooling fountains drip."

Home through the sombre leaves we walked at night,
Each nerving each, with souls grown strong through pain;
We said "farewell!" then turned our tearful sight
Away, and sighed, "We may not meet again!"
Then set our faces stoutly toward the right.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

HOW THEY APPEAR IN THE PARK—THEIR DRESSES AND DOGS—A ROUGH OLD DUKE.

[From the Galaxy.]

There is a general movement among the loungers in the park, and an unostentatious carriage with servants in red livery goes slowly by. There are two ladies in it, and there are two little curly haired dogs on the seat before them.

The ladies are attired very nearly alike, in black and white striped silks, the one in a pink, the other in a blue bonnet. They are not so beautiful as rumor would make us believe. They are oval-faced, high-bred looking women, the one whom the English call "our princess" being older looking, less blooming than her sister Dagmar. The czarovna is like a girlish edition of her sister, but though her brown eyes have a deeper lustre, her cheek a riper bloom, and her mouth and pretty chin a more piquant air, there is a sweetness, a gentle dignity, a grace about Alexandra which makes her loveliness more perfect, yet its charm impossible to describe. She leans forward as the carriage passes, bows and smiles cordially. "Ah," said a lady of the Queen's household to us one evening, "she is such a real princess." And this mention of royalty brings me back to a twilight hour when from a terrace on the High street of old Kensington we watched the royal army returning from Chiswick. It was a fete day; the streets were gayly decorated, a crowd assembled in the terraced gardens, shop windows, and on the pavement. The carriages containing royalty rode by with unusual state; outriders in gay liveries preceding them. First the "Christains" (as we might say nee Princess Helena), a fair, placid-looking young woman in a white tulle hat, and a middle-aged, soldierly man, in uniform; then a "trap," driven tandem by a handsome young man with a full, brown beard, a rosebud in his buttonhole, a gay, debonair manner ("the duke" he is called, just as his elder brother is always "the prince"); and then a second park carriage, with a bonny young Scotch chieftain in Highland dress, and a very pretty, hale, brown-haired young woman in a pink dress, with some sprays of white blossoms, gathered doubtless at the fete, in her hands. A shout goes up as they drive by, the good-looking young Highlander doffing his Scotch cap airily, the young princess with the wistful eyes smiling gently. These are the Lornes, about whose domestic life rumor is ever busy. But it is said on good authority they are fairly well content with their somewhat unequal marriage. The princess is very intellectual and accomplished, and is by far the handsomest of the Queen's daughters. Her husband has many friends; he is young and has a fine disposition, and, after all, his family is near enough the throne to silence contemptuous gossip.

Just as the patience of the crowd is giving out, there goes up a cry of "The Prince!" Ah! what a passport to favor is this divine right of kings and princes! When these people say "The Prince," it is with an air of "Long live the King?" Here come the Marlborough house liveries, and such a carriage load of royalty! the Princess of Wales and her sister Dagmar, their white dresses and pink hats looking pretty in the evening light; opposite them the Prince of Wales, who, in spite of rumor and increasing weight, is yet fine-looking, and the tall, broad-shouldered, good-looking czarovitch; and then comes a last carriage, out of which little sleepy-looking children, in brown Holland cloaks and straw hats with fluttering white ribbons, appear to be rolling. There are in truth three of them upon one seat, and opposite, a stout, gracious-looking lady, of whom we remember chiefly her brilliant smile and pleasant salutation. Her husband, handsomer in his dark grand way than any of the Guelphs, sits beside her. "Those are the Tecks," says somebody, earnestly; "they are so kind and simple." Their home is in Kensington Palace, where the Queen was born, where she held her first council. The Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's uncle, rides, by, unattended, in a severely simple way. It is said that the simplicity of the "Cambridges" annoys her Majestic immensely. The old Duke detests formality. He is greatly beloved by all the people, especially the army, which he commands. And thus royalty rides by.

DEATH OF RUBEN, THE PAINTER.

Christian Ruben, director of the Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, died in that city July 9th. He was born at Frier, in 1805, and was therefore in his seventy-first year at the time of his death. Ruben was a pupil of the celebrated German painter Cornelius, and began his studies in 1822. In 1841 he had achieved considerable renown as an artist, and was called to Prague to reorganize the Art Institute in that city—a task which he successfully acomplished. He continued this work in Prague about eleven years, when he was elected to the directorship of the Academy of Fine Arts in the Austrian capital—a position which he held continually up to the time of his death.

The School of Vienna is now one of the most popular in Europe, and remains as a monument in memory of Herr Ruben's zeal and industry. Ruben was best known as the painter of a picture entitled, "Ave Maria," which has been well reproduced in an engraving, and is very popular with lovers of art. The original picture was first exhibited at Munich in 1835.

WHAT MARK TWAIN REMEMBERS ABOUT STEAMBOAT RACING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[Atlantic Monthly for August.]

Racing was loyal fun. The public always had an idea that racing was dangerous, whereas the very opposite was the case,—that is, after the laws were passed which restricted each boat to just so many pounds of steam to the square inch. No engineer was ever sleepy or careless when his heart was in a race. He was constantly on the alert, trying guage cocks and watching things. The dangerous place was, on slow popular boats, where the engineer drowsed around and allowed chips to get into she "doctor" and shut off the water supply from the boilers.

In the "flush times" of steamboating, a race between two notoriously fleet steamers was an event of vast importance. The date was set for it several weeks in advance, and from the time forward, the whole Mississippi Valley was in a state of consuming excitement. Politics and the weather were dropped, and people talked only of the coming race. As the time approached, the two steamers "stripped" and got ready. Every incumbrance that added weight, or exposed a resisting surface to wind or water, was removed, if the boat could possibly do without it. The "spars," and sometimes even their supporting derricks, were sent ashore, and no means left to set the boat afloat in case she got aground. When the Eclipse and A. L. Shotwell ran their race twenty-two years ago, it was said that pains were taken to scrape the gilding off the fanciful device which hung between the Eclipse's chimneys, and that for that one trip the Captain left off his kid gloves and had his head shaved. But I always doubted these things.

If the boat was known to make her best speed when drawing five and a half feet forward and five feet aft, she was carefully loaded to that exact figure,—she wouldn't enter a dose of homœopathic pills on her manifest after that. Hardly any passengers were taken, because they not only add weight but they never will "trim boat." They always run to the side when there is anything to see, whereas a conscientious and experienced steam boat man would stick in the centre of the boat and part his head in the middle with a spirit level.

A TENDER-HEARTED BROTHER.

A couple of enterprising, men doing the clothing business at Atlanta, are interviewed by a customer in search of a coat. The senior of the firm handles the new comer, and soon finds a "first-class fit." In answer as to the price the response is, "Eighteen dollars."

"Well, Sir, I like your coat very much, but don't like the price."

"Well, mine frent, ze price is noting so you like ze coat. We let you take 'em at fifteen dollars."

The customer still complains of the price, saying that $15 was too much. This was too heavy for the dealer, so, taking his customer to the extreme end of the store, and drawing him into a dark corner, he whispers in his ear, "Mine frent, I let you have zat coat for twelve dollars and a half."

"Well, Sir," said the customer, "I like your coat very much, and am satisfied with the price, yet I would like to know why this mysterious performance."

"Vell, my frent, you see dot leetle man dere? He was mine broder. He got ze heart disease, and so help me gracious, if he was to hear me tell you I take twelve dollars and a half for zat coat he drop ded mit his track."

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST FEMALE PIONEER.

We have residing at Lompoc, Mrs. Nancy Kelsey, the first woman who crossed the plains to California. The company consisted of thirty-three men and this lady, her husband being one of the company. The train left Independence, Missouri, in April, 1841, and arrived at the residence of Dr. Marsh (who was murdered in Contra Costa county some years ago), at Marsh's Landing, on the 4th of October of the same year. From that time every one was infused with a new life, and Mr. Kelsey discovered and established the famous Kelsey diggings, from which millions of dollars of dust were taken. Mr. Kelsey and two brothers employed twenty-five Indians in these diggings, and their labor yielded $100 in dust to the man per day. In 1859 the family left California overland for Texas, and on their return to this coast, two years later they were attacked by the Comanches and robbed of everything, barely escaping with their lives. A daughter thirteen years old was captured and scalped, and received seventeen lance cuts and left for dead, but was afterward recovered and brought back to California. From poverty the family had risen to comparative ease, but a series of misfortunes have reduced these aged pioneers to a condition not altogether agreeable to old age.— London (Cal.) Herald.

THE MODERN G. WASHINGTON.

[The Vicksburg Herald.]

George Washington couldn't tell a lie, and that's what ails the average Vicksburg boy. The other day, when one of them accidentally broke a pane of glass in a store window, it was touching to see him walk bravely into the store and up to the merchant, and say: "Mr. Blank, I broke a pane of glass in the window there, and you can charge it to the old man's account! Put it down as a pound of salaratus, and he'll never know the difference!"

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

SOME INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT STATESMAN.

[From Prof. Geo. Long's Letter Read at the Semi-Centennial of the University of Virginia.]

Early in December, 1824, I traveled from Washington to Fredericksburg, where I stayed all night. I do not know how I was known, but a gentleman called me and asked me to his home, and I spent a pleasant evening. I saw some young Virginian ladies there, and I thought they were very charming. I was amused with the curiosity which my new friends showed to hear some news from England. A gentleman came up to me and asked how I left Mr. Campbell, the poet. Luckily I had lately called on him in London on some business about a relation of his who thought of emigrating to America, and I could therefore give a satisfactory answer. At Fredericksburg I first tasted cornbread, and I used it all the time that I lived in Virginia. I wish that I could have it now. From Fredericksburg I had a two-days' rather unpleasant journey to Charlottsville in the stage-coach. The roads were bad, the accommodation not good, and the company rather indifferent. The young men of the present day can hardly conceive what this road was then, for I suppose that there is now a railroad the whole distance.

At the university I lived at least two months in the house which was assigned to me in great solitude, and during bad weather it would have been still worse if I had not experienced the kindness of the proctor, Mr. Brockenbrough, whose wife's sister I afterward married. The other professors had embarked in an English vessel for Norfolk, and they had a very long passage. The ship was described to me as something like an old haystack. It could just float and go before the wind. I had more wisely embarked in one of the New York American packets from Liverpool. Since that time the English have learned to build ships for the American trade. When my brother professors arrived at the university, they found me eating corn-bread, and already a Virginian by taste and habits. Things were rather rough, but I have always had and still have the faculty of making myself happy under any circumstances. A few days after my arrival at the university I walked up to Monticello to see Mr. Jefferson. I made myself known to his servant, and was introduced into his great room. In a few minutes a tall, dignified old man entered, and after looking at me a moment, said: "Are you the new professor of ancient languages?" I replied that I was. He observed "you are very young," to which I observed that I would grow older. He smiled and said that was true. He was evidently somewhat startled at my youthful and boyish appearance, and I could plainly see that he was disappointed. We fell to talking, and I stayed to dine with him. He was grave and rather cold in his manner, but he was very polite; and I was pleased with his simple Virginian dress, and his conversation, free from all affectation. I remember this interview as if it took place yesterday.

During my solitary residence before the university opened I visited Monticello several times, and occasionally passed the night there. I thought that Mr. Jefferson became better satisfied with the boy professor, and we talked on all subjects. He saw that I took great interest in the geography of America and in the story of the revolution, and he told me much about it, but in a very modest way as to himself. He showed me the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and he could clearly see that I was in habits, as I have always been and still am, a man who preferred plain republican institutions to the outward show and splendor of European kingdoms—when I say republican institutions, I mean genuine republican, for a republic may have the name, and very little besides that I value.

I often saw Mr. Jefferson between this time and his death. When he came on his horse to the university he generally called on me. His thoughts were always about this place of education, of which he was really the founder; and though the first few years of the university were not quite satisfactory, he confidently looked forward to the future, and to the advantages which the state would derive from the young men who were educated in the University of Virginia.

I remember well a long conversation which I once had with Mr. Jefferson on George Washington. He spoke of him freely and generously, as of a man of great and noble character. Mr. Tucker, in his life of Jefferson, has given the character of Washington as Jefferson wrote it, and it is, perhaps, certain that the character was written at the time when Jefferson spoke of Washington to me, though he told something more than the written character contains, but nothing that is contradictory to it. The character is exceedingly well written, and it proves that as a mere writer Jefferson might have excelled most men of his day.

I discovered that Mr. Jefferson was well acquainted, with Polybius, who is not a good writer, but a man of excellent sense and the soundest judgment. The last time that I saw Mr. Jefferson, when he was suffering from a complaint which caused his death, he was reading Pliny's letters, and we had a conversation about a passage. A few weeks after, when I was at the Sweet Springs during the summer vacation, I heard of his death. There was much foolish display in Virginia, and the United States was honored for his services, for his talents, and for his grand and simple character. He ought to be revered by all who enjoy the advantages of being educated in his university, and ever remembered as one of the great men whom Virginia has produced. His great deeds are recorded on the epitaph which he wrote for his own tomb.

THE BABY EXCURSION.

[Chicago Times, 29th ult.]

Yesterday morning was the time set for the first excursion for children under the auspices of the Floating Hospital association, of this city, on Lake Michigan. It was a fine day, and the trip was a success. The babies unanimously voted in favor of another trip. The plan of this enterprise is a novel one, and creditable to the philanthropy of its founders and supporters.

Dr. Ben C. Miller, who is the happy father of a large family, in looking over the reports of the board of health, was pained to observe that there was a startling mortality among infants from five years and under. Having had his attention attracted to these startling figures, he set about scanning the subject a little more closely. He discovered that the largest number of deaths were reported from the densely populated portions of the city, and among families which resided in tenement houses and other locations where the population is packed together, and where vapors abound, and where the sun and fresh air cannot find their way. Dr. Miller pondered on this subject. He used to go home from his professional duties, and set around on his doorstep and think, and take no notice of his wife and family, and do the wrong things when company came in. He acted kind of strange and idiotic for several days. Finally Dr. Thoms came along and suggested floating hospitals. Then the cloud raised a little, and Doc Miller began to be sociable again, and to talk sane and be a little familiar about the house, and to act as though he had lived there. Dr. Miller had hit a plan. He had elaborated an idea. It was this: A floating hospital should be organized which should take these sick babies out on the lake every day, where they could get pure air, and feel the sunshine, and get the poisonous gases out of their little lungs. He thought over the misery and death that was going on in the city, and then counted up in his mind the philanthropists of Chicago. He went around among these tender-hearted people with the weekly statistics in his coat-tail pocket, and exhibited them to these parties. He solicited donations, and was quite successful. Mr. R. P. Derrickson and several ladies, and some good-hearted doctors, gave their assistance to the enterprise. The merchants and business men gave their money and good wishes. The steamer "Lake Breeze" was chartered to make five trips a week into the lake, where the craft will anchor for an hour or two, and then return. Mr. Howard was appointod superintendent. Then things began to move.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Dr. Miller and Dr. Blake and Dr. Derrickson and Dr. Goodner and Dr. Starkwether went down to the dock, and woke up Capt. Thompson, whose boat has been chartered for the season, at the rate of $375 per week. They walked about and talked, and got the milk cans and crackers on board, and the extra chairs and cots, and had things fixed up comfortably. Then, about 10 o'clock, the babies began to come in. Most of them brought along their mothers, or their nurses. They had their bottles and rattles and baby wagons, and they howled and they cackled, and shook hands with Dr. Miller, and made faces at the reporters and kicked up a "bobery" generally. Then when about 200 of them got on board, and were stowed away in the corners and on all the chairs, and around the decks, so no one could walk about or sit down, or lean against any place without danger of mashing an infant, the ship started out into the lake. The boat visited the crib, then returned to the dock and left for Evanston, returning at 6 o'clock P. M. There were Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Stubbs and Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Shipman to see how the thing went off.

The doctors had some medicines and plenty of grub. Better than all this Dr. Miller had a couple of boxes of children's toys, a present from Messrs. Sweitzer & Beer, which he took out, and handed to the infinite delight of the infants.

There will a committee of ladies appointed in each ward of the city, who are to distribute tickets to the little ones, and they are to be treated to three or four rides each week. The next trip will be on Friday. There will then be a greater crowd than before, and more fun, and more wax dolls distributed, and more rattles and whistles and tops and things. This will be kept up all summer, and the boys will grow strong and robust and saucy, and the sexton will have less to do, and the undertakers will mourn, and the silent stars will look out, and find no short graves.

MISS KELLOGG'S SUMMER HOME.

[Cor. Boston Saturday Evening Post.]

I spent a day recently at Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's lovely home—"Clarehurst"—on the Hudson opposite West Point, the prettiest spot on that beautiful river. The man who built Miss Kellogg's house must have known by intuition that it would eventually pass into her hands, for had it been built at her direction it could not have suited her better. The site is on the side of a mountain directly opposite West Point. To the left there is a beautiful view of the river and the islands that make it so picturesque at that point. From the lodge gate to the house there is a wide sweep of well-kept lawn, on which stood a number of hay ricks on the day of which I write, and these, together with the busy laborers at work, made a truly rural scene. Around the house a grove of sturdy trees stand sentry, admitting or excluding the sunlight at their own fitful will. The house is built somewhat in the style of a Swiss chalet, and is completely studded with balconies and piazzas. The roof, which is pointed and overhanging, adds to the pictorial aspect of the place. The house is painted in a cool gray color, and the brackets and trimmings are painted a pure white. The effect is one of airy comfort. Inside everything is as it should be, and the rooms are so arranged that they can always catch a breeze and a little sunshine at least once a day. The greatest taste is displayed in the interior furnishing and decoration. A number of choice paintings and sketchings adorn the walls, some of the former by the brush of Miss. Kellogg, who is no mean artist. Miss Kellogg is the perfection of hostesses. She consults her guests' pleasure in everything, from the food they eat to the carriage they ride in. Miss Kellogg has horses and carriages to suit every taste. Of the lot, I prefer the low carriage, with old January between the shafts. In that four can jog around the country, up hill and down dale, the wise horse stopping at all the cherry trees, flag-root ponds, and the best places for wintergreen. One of the pleasantest drives is that to Garrison's, and then across the ferry to West Point. The span, Faust and Mephistopheles, are generally brought out for this occasion, and they trot over the ground as though they were well aware of the honor conferred upon them. One meets any number of distinguished people in these drives, for so many have their summer homes in the neighborhood.

A SAD PICTURE.

Olive Logan writes from Long Branch: Laugh while you may. Such a fit of the horrors as we've had this week would freeze the fun out of Touchstone himself. One of our brightest belles—ugh! it gives one a shiver to write the words—has gone insane, and for three days she, who ten days ago was as much admired as any young woman here, has been making night hideous with her maniac howls, jumping out of windows, clutching passers by the throat, and refusing food in the fear of being poisoned. Unrequited love is said to be the cause, though in one of her sane moments the poor girl said, "I think I must have eaten too much lobster salad one night last week." Could anything be more indicative of the frightful extremes of tragedy and farce that are sometimes seen in the undivine comedy of life than an episode as this? And last evening, while the music was sounding and careless feet were dancing in the parlor, the wretched girl, barricaded in a remote room, where physicians were wrangling as to the propriety and possibility of bleeding her, was baying like a wolf against the moon. Her relatives were driven almost mad themselves with the excitement and horror of this fearful calamity, but the others danced on.

For some must laugh and some must weep—
So runs the world away.

VARIETIES.

THE New Jersey cranberry crop promises to be very abundant this year.

THE Israelites of Kansas City, Mo., are constructing a magnificent synagogue.

IT is said that Donaldson, the aeronaut, received $20,000 a season for his balloon ascensions.

A SAN FRANCISCO pugilist, who was struck a hard blow on the head in a boxing match, became insane, and died the next day.

A THOUSAND flashes of lightning were counted in an hour during the great storm on the 7th of July at Geneva, Switzerland.

THE authorities of Pottsville propose to offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of tobacco-chewers who spit on ladies' dresses.

AN Oregon man has astonished the Agricultural Department at Washington by sending in a single shipment 136 different kinds of insects.

SO large were the hailstones which fell at Damascus in a tempest which visited that city on the 1st of June, that three men were killed by them and eight wounded.

THE Sultan of Turkey has 800 wives, and to their and to his own support he devotes $10,000,000 out of the $35,000,000, which constitutes the revenue of the Turkish Empire.

"HAST thou ever loved, Henrietta?" I sighed. I should rather imagine I had," she replied. "Oh, did not my glances my feelings betray, when you helped me to pudding the third time to-day?"

A SIXTEEN months old child in Wilmington, N. C., weighs sixty pounds. A coach had to be made on purpose for it, and the smaller children, so fond of wheeling ordinary babes, succumb to this one.

CHARLES J. MONSELL, a young clerk in a dry goods store in New Haven, recently shot himself through the heart after being detected putting into his own pocket money received by him as salesman.

DURING a recent tornado in Minnesota, a couple of sheep were carried fully a mile and landed in a tree top, and were found pinned together by a board that had been driven through the bodies of the poor animals.

OLIVE LOGAN refuses to put on a bathing suit, and this gives her enemies an opportunity to remark that she'd be so homely with her hair down and powder washed off that even the men would faint away.

THE new church now building at Elmira for Rev. Thomas K. Beecher will contain within its walls a church hall, a theatre, a lecture room a "romp" room and a parochial residence for the pastor. It will cover a lot 200 feet long by 85 feet front, and will cost $135,000

A CERTAIN publisher in New York hires his wife to read manuscripts of juvenile books offered him to his little daughter, and if the child enjoys the story he accepts it. He argues that she has about the average child intelligence, and if the book failed to please her it would not please other children.

A SOUTH BOSTON lady was recently interrogated by a Benedick as to why she did not get married. She replied: "I prefer to be an old maid." He said he did not believe it, as he felt sure she envied his wife. "Oh, no! that would be breaking the commandment—Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's ass."

No two sides of any human face are precisely alike. It is the same with every limb: no pair of limbs are fashioned alike. One hand is almost always larger than the other; so with the foot, the leg and the arm. But the greatest of all marvels is this; never were two human faces alike.

THAT was all a mistake about a love-match being on the tapis between the Princess Beatrice and an American. It is now stated that the object of the visit of the queen of Holland to England was to arrange a union between her second son, Prince Alexander, and the princess. The marquis of Lorne extends his congratulations to the fortunate American.

WHILE stopping over night at a farm-house in Missouri, a traveler was astonished to see his hostess walk up to her husband about every 15 minutes and box his ears or give his hair a pull. In the morning the guest, seeing the woman alone, asked an explanation of her strange conduct, and her reply was: "You see, stranger, me and the old man has been fightin' for 10 years to see who shall boss this 'ere ranch, and I have jest got him cowed; but if I should let up on him for a day he would turn on me again, and my work would all go for nothin'.

THE circumstances attending the murder of Miss Ball, the school teacher, at St. Albans, Vt., last year, are not forgotten in the minds of the people of that lively inland town. Not satisfied with the failure of the recent attempt to fix the murder on a prominent citizen, against whom no breath of suspicion is warranted by the evidence produced, some two hundred persons assembled at the scene of the murder last Saturday, the first anniversary of her death, and held religious services. The bushes were hung with crape, and the spot where her body was found strewn with flowers.

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THE rain, the rain, the beautiful rain.

AT latest accounts the Ring were "rallying firmly and unitedly," and and trying to discover where the next grab will be made.

MR. MACKEY tells where the State funds were deposited. Now will he tell the public how much interest was realized and who got it?

PRESIDENT GRANT was elected on a platform pledged to the payment of the 5-20 bonds in greenbacks. Will any one tell us whether he was elected as a repudiationist?

THE POST of this city intimates that the Ohio platform is excellent and right. The New York World calls it a "rag baby" platform.—Gazette.

And the Gazette first intimated that it was "excellent and right," and now it calls it a "rag baby."

THE bondocrats having bought their bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, are now in favor of repudiating the legal tender notes, so as to make 200 per cent. upon the principal of their investment, exclusive of 100 per cent. of interest already pocketed.

HON. A. H. DILL writes to George Gross, Esq., of Mifflin county, that he will not be a candidate for Governor. His letter in another column kindly thanks his friends for the many favors shown him, but for the present he desires to complete his Senatorial term.

WE give to-day some additional extracts from the powerful speech of Senator Thurman, delivered at Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday last. We recommend our readers to clip them out and keep them for reference, as the arguments and facts therein presented are unanswerable.

A REPUBLICAN Congress created our greenback currency, and Grant packed the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of reserving a decision against its constitutionality, and yet we find the Radical leaders and organs contemptuously speaking of greenbacks as "Confederate money" and "Continental money." Who was it that forced this currency upon the people and compelled them to take in payment of all debts due them and for all they had to sell, while the bondholders were paid in coin? If greenbacks are a crime, let the real criminals be brought to judgment.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

That which we long since prognosticated, has at length come to pass; and the proud, domineering, and unscrupulous political organization which held its head so high, and so boldly denied that the people had any rights which they were bound to respect, has been terribly humbled, and brought to see the foolishness and wickedness of its tyrannical course. Patience and time, are remedial; and these have come to the aid of the only party in our country which had the courage to stand up and protest against the wrong doing of the two-thirds Republican majority in Congress. Now, that once great party, has lost its wicked prestige, its leaders are already in opposition to each other, as we predicted they would be; its political power is broken, by the election of Democrats to the popular branch of the general assembly of the people's representatives; and its great guns—such as Morton, Conkling, Butler, Blaine, Wilson, and the rest, are engaged in a petty warfare for the chance of being defeated in the next presidential election. All of which has been accomplished by Democratic adherenee to sound principles of government, and by the abiding faith of the Democracy in the honesty and integrity of the people of the whole union.

Nothing short of this faith, sustained by our vigorous protest against wrong, and our calm perseverance in the right, could have led to the results which we now see. All that the Democratic party has to do to insure its triumph this fall in the State elections, and its complete success at the Presidential election next year, is to persevere in the same course it has persued in times past; to stick to a strict construction of the Constitution, as our only safe-guard against the tyranny of demagogues; and not to allow our tricky political enemies to place us or our principles in a false light before the country.

We trust in the people. We are of the people. Their interests are the interests of the Democratic party. And herein is the grand, distinctive difference between the two national political parties. The Radical Republican organization is already a thing of the past. The Democratic organization, in its foundation principles, and in the superstructure it builds upon these, is eternal, and can never be overthrown. It may be, as it has been, beaten down for a time, by unscrupulous men who laugh Constitutions to scorn; but like the fabled Phœnix, and like Truth, it will rise again; as it is now rising. Let our political enemies continue to revile our party, and our principles: such a course on their part at the present juncture, will aid us and our cause in the eyes of the people. All that we ask is that the men of the whole country shall see clearly to what a pass Radical Republicanism has brought us; we then have but a single question to put to them: Is there any possible way to remedy the evils under which the people are now laboring, except by putting down and out the men and the party who have brought it upon us? There is no other; and this can only be done by the triumphant success of the Democratic party of the Union; a party which can never disintegrate, because it is founded on justice and truth.

A SAD UNCERTAINTY.

It is indeed an unpleasant thing that the Gazette does not understand its own position on the financial question. Less than three months ago, on the 7th of June, it said:

> This demand for specie payments, as compared with greenbacks, comes from two sources,—Eastern capitalists, who desire thus to increase the value of mortgages, foreigners who are not concerned as to the circulating medium of this country, and, occasionally cranky politicians. The people of this country are satisfied with greenbacks, and regard as more important that the Government should make efforts to develop business and restore prosperity than that it should seek to restore specie payments.

Ten days later, on the 17th of June, the Ohio Democratic Convention took precisely this ground in its platform of principles. Now the Gazette denounces its own position as a "swindle." If it is a "swindle" how does the Gazette propose to get over its own record? In the above the Gazette distinctly declares in favor of greenbacks and against the resumption of specie payments, and holds that none but eastern capitalists who wish to increase the value of their mortgages, and foreign bondholders who care nothing for the interests of the people, or the prosperity of the country, insist upon resumption.

Now the Gazette either told the truth or a falsehood in the above quoted paragraph. If it told the truth, then the Ohio Democracy are right, if it told a falsehood, it ought to frankly acknowledge it. We leave our contemporary to take whichever horn of the dilemma he chooses. Our contemporary takes up another matter in connection with the finances, in which he becomes ridiculously swamped, and we are in doubt whether his position most deserves pity or contempt. After quoting from the late Chief Justice Chase on the reversal of the legal tender decision, by a Supreme Court packed for the express purpose, the Gazette says:

> Thus, even so far as contracts between individuals were concerned, a change was necessary in the Supreme Court to secure a decision that greenbacks were "lawful money" for the payment of contracts made before their issue. It may be fairly assumed, therefore, that were an attempt made to force the payment of bonds in greenbacks, it would again be brought before the Supreme Court, and we cannot think, after a careful reading of the decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, that it would be made to apply to the use of greenbacks in payment of United States bonds, even were the act of 1869 not in existence. The decision made was more a matter of expediency than else, and, of course this would be different, where United States bonds are under consideration.

This is a most extraordinary view of the case, and it is quite clear that the organ did not understand the force of its own words. The decision then was not in accordance with the law or the Constitution, but was a mere act of "expediency" to compel private individuals to accept greenbacks as the equivalent of gold, upon all contracts entered into before the passage of the legal tender act as well as subsequently. But the Gazette does not think that this "expediency" would be applied when it comes to the payment of bonds that were made expressly payable in "lawful money" and which bonds were made for the express purpose of taking up the legal tender issue, by making these legal tenders and the 5-20 bonds mutully redeem each other.

And why should it not be applied to the bondholders? Are they any better than crippled soldiers and soldiers' orphans and widows? The soldiers did not take their hoarded wealth and buy bonds at 50 cents on the dollar. They laid their lives on the altar of their country, and poured out their blood freely that the bondholder might be assured of the principal and ruinous interest of his bonds. And yet the poor wrecks of men who go about our streets on crutches and with their armless sleeve dangling about them are compelled to take their petty and miserable pensions in "rag money," while the bondholders, who never heard "the thunder of the captains and the shouting," but rolled in opulence and ease through the darkest hours of the struggle, scorn to touch anything but gold, made ruddy with the blood of a million patriots. Will the Gazette be kind enough to tell us whether the bondholder is such a sacred being that he is to be placed immeasurably above the crippled soldier, the widow and orphan, and the poorly paid artisan?

Discussing another phase of the matter our contemporary says:

> Another class of considerations must, however, be taken into account. A large proportion of our bonds are held abroad. Greenbacks, even were they, in the full sense, the "lawful money" of the United States, cannot be claimed as international money, and are not, and cannot be made current in Europe. Yet those who hold our bonds in Europe bought them and paid for them. Admit that the bonds said on their face that they were "payable in the lawful money of the United States," at the time of their issue and sale, gold and silver were the only lawful money of the United States. Even now they are the lawful money of the country, and the only question is as to whether they constitute our only lawful money. Now as to those foreign bondholders, they can certainly claim that they bought them in the faith that they were to be paid in gold,—they knew no other lawful money.

Nothing but the dense ignorance of the Gazette led it into making the statement that at the time of the issue of the 5-20 bonds "gold and silver were the only lawful money of the United States." The first section of the act of February 25, 1862, provided for the issue of what is known as the greenbacks and expressly made them "receivable in payment of all debts, etc., due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims," &c. The second section of the same act provides for the issue of the 5-20 bonds, and the greenbacks were issued before the 5-20 bonds. By reference to the discussion in Congress it will be seen that it was distinctly understood by all that the 5-20 bonds were payable in greenbacks. On page 789 of the Congressional Globe 1861-2 it will be seen that Vice President Wilson held this view of it, and declared that he would not support the bill with any other understanding.

As for the understanding of the foreign bondholders, they have no more right to go behind their contract than an American citizen. They bought the bonds, as other men did, with the understanding that they were payable in the "lawful money of the country." Having bought the bonds at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar with all the provisions of the act of February, 1862, attached, what right they have to demand that their investment shall be doubled and made payable in gold, while private American citizens are compelled to accept paper currency for all their claims against the government or against individuals? Was not the act of 1869, changing the nature of the consideration of the 5-20 bonds the most outrageous act of repudiation ever perpetrated upon a burdened people? It was the violation of a solemn compact that increased the public burdens nearly or quite $800,000,000—compelling the people to pay more than one thousand millions in gold principal and interest, for bonds that only cost the holders $275,000,000.

And yet the Gazette dodges about from pillar to post, one day denouncing and the next day defending this gigantic fraud, willing to do any inconsistent act so that it affords it an opportunity to malign and misrepresent the Democratic party. But this kind of thing is just in the line of a Ring organ.

THE Indian Ring is very anxious that the "Christian public" shall let up on them. Why not get the gushing Chairman of the Pennsylvania Ring Committee to "point with pride" and "rally around" those "Christian statesmen" who count 87 pounds of flour as one hundred weight, and who furnish the Indians with dead cattle in lots of 700 for beef?

NEEDS LOOKING AFTER.

The following points in regard to voting in Pennsylvania should be borne in mind and attended to at once.

The new constitution forbids all persons from voting unless they have been assessed at least two months and paid their taxas at least one month before the date of the election. No one of foreign birth can vote unless, in addition to the above, he has been naturalized a month previous to the election.

The date of holding the next election is Tuesday, November 2d.

Wednesday, September 1st, is the last day on which voters can be assessed.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day on which they can pay taxes.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

Each of these important duties can be performed at any time before the days mentioned. Let our friends see to it that the matter is attended to before it is too late.

STILL THEY COME.

One would think that poets did not flourish in wet weather. But they seem to ride upon the waves of the floods and flourish like sunflowers between showers. Yesterday one broke in upon us with a green gingham umbrella and two hundred and thirty-seven stanzas of "poetry," devoted to a sentimental, social, scientific and physiological review of the human family, with incidental allusions to ornithology and matters of natural history.

He improves somewhat upon the Pythagorean theory at times. We shall not undertake to give his "poem," but content ourselves by presenting a few specimen fragments. He plumps the following at the meat eaters:

"The human race have eaten too many beasts,
At every place at their daily or yearly feasts,
Have grown protruded till worn humanity,
Has burst'd off and taken to rock or tree."

He then labors through several hundred lines to show that people take on the nature of the "beasts" they eat, until a man is not a man for a' that, and that when you think you are talking with your uncle, you are merely carrying on a dialogue with a Texas bovine, that erstwhile roamed his native heath in a different sphere of existence. This is rather the reverse of the Pythagorean theory, and no doubt accounts for the peculiarities of the habitual eaters of bologna. The number of sheep taken to the slaughter accounts for the army of mutton-heads one meets in an ordinary day's journey, and so on through all the changes. The subject is an interesting but an unpleasant one.

In another stanza he writes a hint to loquacious people and describes the habits of certain barn-yard fowls in the following neat heroics:

"The turkey gobbler though quite a handsome bird
But once a day is in the morning heard,
The peacock though beautiful and patriotick,
Pours his wild clarion note but once as his best trick.
The chicken cock that has to lead the flock
Of smaller size, perched on some tree or rock,
Crows at each meal time and about an hour by sun,
When he concludes his daily task is done."

Some might object to the rhyme and measure in this specimen, but they must not overlook the philosophy and sentiment it contains. And moreover, the poet assures us he had to depend for his measurement upon an improvised yardstick, and timed his melody with an old fashioned cow bell. Of course, he could not be as exact as Tennyson and Longfellow who use the latest improved machinery in the construction of their verses.

Our poet is also a physician, and here is a stanza that we rather think will create a sensation. He says:

"Four hundred thousand little children, made
By cutting old men and women up their weakness to shade,
And save their lives another century,
Exist in this country as we have found certainly."

This rather beats Mrs. Jason, who cut up and boiled down her father-in-law and mother-in-law, and turned them out as good as new. Perhaps nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand people thought that "Topsy" was given to lying when she insisted that she was not born at all but merely happened. "Topsy" is not alone in her peculiar condition. There are at least 399,999 "little children" who have "no father, no mother, no nothin'," according to our poet. We merely give publicity to this startling fact in connection with the census, as a probable solution of the entity and identity of the little waifs so frequently found on door steps. When old men and women mysteriously disappear, look out for fresh arrivals.

At the end of his two hundred and thirty-seven stanzas our poet writes "To be continued." By nature we are patient and long suffering, and we would sooner read a few hundred manuscript pages of original poetry than eat strawberries in season, quail on toast, or drive a four-in-hand at Long Branch, but if this particular poet brings the continuation of his "poem" to this office, it would have been better for him had he tied one of Hartupee's chamber valves about his neck and cast himself into the Monongahela river. If we do not make him eat his green gingham umbrella and take his "poetry" for dessert, it will be for lack of caper sauce.

THE Commercial is strongly abusive of the temperance folks, but refuses to publish what they say or do. It says of them, "they have abandoned the work of promoting the cause of temperance in a legitimate way, and assumed that of jackals to the Democratic beast." On the other hand the Commercial denounces the Democracy as the whisky party and insists that the Radicals alone are in favor of temperance. Its position is a singular one.

IT should be borne in mind that all voters must be assessed two months and pay taxes one month before election. The time for assessment expires on the 1st of September and for the payment of taxes on the 1st of October.

SOMEBODY should "point with pride" to the action of the Radical officials in the Government Insane Asylum, who have been turning the demented inmates loose in the woods.

MINOR NOTES.

SENATOR MCDONALD of Indiana has been looking over the field in Ohio and is confident that the Democrats will win.

ALL of the deputy collectors but two at Milwaukee and they are all Radicals, are included in the whisky tax fraud indictments.

THE Chicago Tribune, administration, puts it in this shape: "Greenbacks on Saturday fell from 88⅞ to 88¼, advanced to 89¼, and closed at 88¾."

DURING the past six months the fire insurance companies in the United States have sustained losses amounting in the aggregate to $26,000,000.

A TAXPAYERS' union has been formed in Milwaukee, the objects of which are not yet made public. It is hinted that a general raid is to be made upon the city authorities to compel a more efficient and economical city government.

THE expenses of the United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas, for the last six months, have been $81,-512. Attorney General Pierrepont has been investigating the affairs of the office, and finds evidence of overcharge for witness fees and mileage.

A CONVENTION of the colored people of Indiana has been called to meet in Indianapolis on the 19th of August. Its principal business will be the consideration of the marriage laws of Indiana, which make it a felony for any man of the African race to marry a white woman, and vice versa.

FROM 1854, to 1869 inclusive, six years under Lincoln and Johnson, the cost of the Indian service to the government was $26,-771,203,15; from 1870 to 1875 inclusive (estimating a part of the last year), the cost under Grant will foot up $40,540,831.38. However, Mr. Delano's "relations with the President remain unchanged."

Two thousand men are at work on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the Tehachepi Pass, with some six hundred horses and carts. This is the heaviest railroading that has been done in California. In one place in the Pass, the line has to wind around for seven miles while making a direct distance of a little gover one mile.

GOV. AMES, of Mississippi, draws upon himself the following, from the Columbus Index: "The chief executive of the State lolls at his ease in his northern home, leaving our lives in the hands of a negro, who has repeatedly violated his oath of office, and, to make a few dollars to spend in drunken orgies, opens the prison-doors of robbers, outlaws, and murderers, thus making juftice a miserable farce."

THE fact is that Grant is the personified head and front of all the rotteuness and corruption in the Administration, and no blow aimed at a subordinate, however high or low, touches the festering source to be reached for sanitary purposes. The disease is not so widespread as it is concentrated—not so universal as individual and partial, and the way to get rid of it is to strike down the leprous head at the White House. By striking there you hit the whole abhorred system.—New Haven Register (Dem.)

IT is now stated that the Eucalyptus, or fever tree, is quite as valuable in respect to timber producing qualities as it is in a sanitary point of view. In California it has been found to grow very rapidly and to an enormous size, and is now being planted for wood. Trees only four years and a half from the seed are now twenty-two feet high and sixteen inches in circumference; and a single cultivator has raised, during the past year, from two and a half pounds of seed, no less than 50,000 trees eight inches in height.

THE Southern newspapers give the following as a veritable extract from the speech of a carpet-bagger in Mississippi: "Colored Republicans. It is not necessary for me to speak to-night. You all know me. I'm a good man. I'm the best man in the field. I've always been so. Why! Didn't I show my feelings for your race, when, having a white wife, and she didn't suit me, I got me a black woman? And she has two children and they are mine, and I love her the best of the two to-day. Say, now, if I am not a good Republican.?"

THE Hon. Thomas Donaldson, who has been mentioned by the Baltimore American as a possible Independent candidate for Governor of Maryland, has written a letter declining to consent to the use of his name on any ticket. He adds: "Without adverting to other reasons, which would in themselves be controlling, justice to Mr. Carroll requires me to say that I know him well, and have the greatest confidence in the purity, integrity, and firmness of his character, and therefore I have no fear that any influence can move him to favor measures not approved by his own conscience."

THE Chicago Tribune says: "It has been ascertained that the smothering process has been resorted to in the Indian department in connection with the Indian agency frauds. A report prepared and submitted by Samuel Walker, a member of the Indian commission in 1873, has never been made public until now. Its charges of false weights, fraudulent returns inferior quality of supplies, etc., are fully as explicit as those made by Prof. Marsh, and the fact that an investigation was not sooner ordered suggests the inference that the Walker report would have never seen daylight but for the persisteney of Prof. Marsh in making known the result of his observations at Red Cloud's agency."

MR. DUNCAN, of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., is reported as saying that at least five-sixths of the letters of credit held against the firm were secured by special deposits or by a note drawn for this special purpose and properly secured, in which the maker agrees to pay such amount as he may draw against it, and, in all such cases, these letters formed no part of the assets of the firm, hence there would be no inconvenience to the holders of these letters other than that occasioned by the transfer of the securites to another bank and the necessity of obtaining another letter of credit. But if the money was paid into the bank in consideration of a given amount of credit, it went into the general fund at the time, and the holder of a letter procured in this way would have to wait until a statement could be made, and then he would come in with the other creditors.

A WASHINGTON special tells of one of the methods of making public opinion, resorted to by the Secretary at the National Republican Congressional Committee. It is to furnish ready-made editorial, prepared by Department clerks, to local organs through the country. These articles are put in type, and slips are furnished to editors who will print them as their own. For use in the German Administration organs the same articles are translated. The work of preparing the German slips has until recently been given to the Washington Journal, a loyal sheet printed in that language. A short time ago it was discovered that the Journal had published an article criticising the practice of assessing Government clerks for political purposes, and to punish the editor for such a disloyal act the work has been taken from him and given to the Volks-Tribun, a new German Administration journal recently established.

Two prisoners, named James Debuss, aged twenty-one, and Charles Lewis, aged eighteen received the punishment of twenty-five strokes from a cat-o-nine tails, recently, within the jail of Newgate. They were convicted of a highway robbery with violence at the last session of the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, and Debuss, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and the punishment of the cat in addition, and Lewis to five year's penal servitude, and also the cat. From the time of their sentence both the prisoners appeared to have very great dread of the punishment of the lash, and Lewis remarked to one of the officials as he was leaving the dock, that he could easily "rub o'ff" the five years, but he could not "rub off" the cat. The first prisoner who was brought out was the prisoner Debuss, and the moment he was secured to the whipping block he begun to roar lustily. When the first cut was given he shrieked loudly and continued to scream and entreat for mercy until the whole of the punishment had been inflicted. The other prisoner, Lewis, bore his punishment with a little more fortitude, but he continued to howl piteously during the whole period of the flogging.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

SOME FEW REMINDERS—EXCERPTS FROM SENATOR THURMAN'S SPEECH AT MANSFIELD, OHIO, JULY 31st, 1875.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LOST.

Is there a man here who has not heard of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier? Is there one of you who does not know, by sworn testimony taken before Congressional Committees, that by the frauds of these Companies; principally ruled and governed by certain members of Congress, the United States are absolutely certain to lose not less fifty millions of dollars?

THE RIGHTS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURRENDERED.

Has any one of you forgotten that over four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars were used by these companies to procure the passage of an amendment to the railroad charter, by the corruption of members of Congress—an amendment that surrendered the most important rights of the Government, and, in the end, entailed upon the people the loss to which I have referred?

Is it necessary for me to

PRODUCE THE PROOF

taken at the late session of Congress, that over seven hundred thousand dollars were employed by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to procure from Congress an immense public subsidy?

BRIBERY IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Must I read to you the testimony given before a Senate committee, a few years since, to show that bribery of New York custom-house officers had become an established usage? or is it necessary to more than mention the prosecutions by the Government of merchants, great and small, charged with defrauding the revenue out of millions by smuggling, or otherwise—not one of which frauds or offenses could have been committed had not Government officers assisted in its commission?

PURCHASED REVENUE OFFICIALS.

Have you not heard of the practices of the whisky rings, defrauding the Government out of untold amounts of taxes, through the connivance and with the aid of purchased revenue officials?

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Must I do more than remind you that the official reports of responsible officers of your army, and the statements of disinterested private citizens, have clearly shown that, through the fradulent practices of Indian agents and contractors, large numbers of Indians whom the government is bound by treaty stipulations to support, have lately been on the verge of starvation, and the country thereby menaced with an Indian war? Is it not an indisputable fact that the appropriation for the Indians and the Indian Bureau are annually about three millions more than they were in 1860, and that through the frauds and peculations of "Indian rings," in collusion with government officials, millions of this money are every year embezzled?

FRAUD, BRIBERY, AND CORRUPTION.

Have you not heard how fraud, bribery and corruption existed in the Post-Office Department, under the very nose, so to speak, of the Postmaster-General himself—frauds and offenses so gross as to necessitate not only the dismissal of the detected officials, but also their criminal prosecution in a court of justice?

DEFAULTERS IN ALMOST EVERY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Have you not read of the frequent thefts in the Treasury, from the abstraction of a trifling sum of fractional currency to a larceny of over forty thousand dollars in a lump? Need I do more than refer to the long list of defaulters in almost every branch of the public service, and whose defalcations in the last fourteen years amount, at the lowest computation, to millions of dollars?

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Must I again remind you that not even the Department of Justice has been free from taint, and that, under the late Attorney-General, officers whose duty it was to prosecute the guilty were greater criminals that the men they prosecuted?

THE FULL EXTENT OF THE CORRUPTION.

These, my friends, are some the notorious and patent example of the corruptions that has been undermining public and official virtue in the United States of late years, but the full extent of that corruption will never be known until the people, by a change of rulers, shall make it possible to fully and completely investigate it. But we have seen enough to verify the truth of the old maxim, that a long continuance of power in any party is sure to breed corruption, and that a change of rulers, from time to time, is an indispensable necessity of good government.

For The Post.

AN ODE TO SARATOGA.

BY A BANKER.

From thy grand vaults, five thousand feet below,
May thy health-giving waters ever flow!
Like precious gold they come from harmless earth,—
Like sterling coin they still maintain their worth.

Thy springs are like unto a specie bank,
Sustaining customers when pinch'd and lank;
Having, itself, no "bills" afloat at all,
And paying all depositors at call.

Long may thy hidden lakes of liquid wealth,
Maintain the streams so dear to perilled health,—
Honor the grim dyspeptic's frequent draft,
Until he's safe from city leech's craft.

From thee the prudent banker soon may learn
How gentle publicans (thy croupiers) earn
Large dividends from soothing shattered nerves,
And always keep at full their rich reserves.

CENT.-PER CENTUM.

A NEGRO PRAYER.

[Educational Monthly.]

The following grotesque yet solemn prayer is a verbatim report taken in the winter of 1862-63 at a Methodist meeting held by plantation negroes in a settlement near camp:

"O Lord God of dis glorious universe, will dou look down in de omnipreesence of dy eye upon dese dy collard children bowed upon de knuckle-bone dis night. Take a solemn peep upon us, and let a heap o' light in. Dou knowest what dese dy poor darkies need. Dere be Sam, dere be Jerry, and dere be Pompey. Dey are in dere sins, dat's what I reckon. Help dem to git up and git from de wilderness of sin and come into de clearing of salvation. Take a solemn peep also upon de darkies in de other cabin, who fiddle and whirl upon de bombastic toe, while dy servant fulminates words to dee. May dey rise above the anthratory things of dis world, and fly, like Massa Lincome balloon, heavenward. (Professor Lowe's balloon was anchored near by) Ruler of all humans on dis earth, will dou bress de generals in de field dis night, if it be circumspection in dy eye. Bress the colonels in de field dis night, if it be circumspection in dy discreet eye, and also bress de Union soldiers, who carry de musket and chew de cartridge, fighting for de Union and de Stars and Stripes. Dey fight in a scientific cause and be de bestest ob men; but, good Lord, may dey swear less and pray more. And finally, bress dy humble servant now supplicating dee in behalf of dese benighted darkies. It behooves de to dig deep and sound in de very bottom of his heart. May dere be nary blimmage between myself and my Saviour. In de language of de mighty Washington, dis world is all a fleetin' show. To-day we are alive and hoppin' around like grasshoppers; to morrow de sickle of death cut us down and spreads us out like grass in hay time. On every side, dou knowest, O, Lord, is de evidence of de dislocation and destruction of de human family. Dere be fighting among one another and natural disease. But we die to live again, either as saints or evil spirits. Dere be discussions on doctrines, Eleeshion Before ordination, Perfection, and sich like, confuse de intellects of both black men and white. But dou knowest, good Lord, dat dese are vain allusions, splittin' and dividin' dy creatures into sexes without mercy. Many dere will be with slick countenances, white collars and fine clothes who will find de gates shut against them, while de blind old woman, hobbling on crutches, she go straight in. Amen."

THE VACATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

A Washington special to the N. Y. Tribune says:

Washington is now almost deserted by the Administration. President Grant has made but one visit to the Capital since he removed to Long Branch in May. Secretary Fish has just gone to his summer residence on the Hudson. Secretary Bristow has gone home to Kentucky to vote. Secretary Belknap is inspecting the forts on the Western frontier, and is not expected to return until September. Secretary Robeson has gone to Rye Beach, and Attorney-General Pierrepont left for New York last evening. Postmaster-General Jewell will remain on duty during the month, with perhaps a few days' vacation, and Secretary Delano, will probably remain in town to take care of the newspapers until the return of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Smith, who is spending his vacation in Massachusetts. Should any Executive business of an important character arise during the President's absence, ex-Gov. Shepherd is here to attend to it."

SENATOR DILL DECLINES.

LEWISBURG PA., July 28.—*George Gross, Esq., President Democratic County Committee:*—DEAR SIR: I see by the proceedings of our County Convention that the delegates elected to the State Convention have been instructed to vote for me in that body for nomination for Governor. I am not a candidate for that office, and I take this first proper public opportunity of saying so, that the delegates to the convention may be untrammeled by any obligations to me. After six years of continuous service as the representative of this community at Harrisburg, this personal and political endorsement is highly gratifying, and I shall cherish it as not the least of the many favors shown me. It is my desire to complete my Senatorial term, and the action of the Convention will put me under additional obligation to do so in such manner as to continue to deserve the approval of my constituents,

Truly yours, A. H. DILL.

THE FLOOD.

Disastrous Floods at Numerous Points.

EXTENSIVE FIELDS OVERFLOWED

Immense Acreage of Crops Totally Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, O., August 2.—A special to the Times from Athens, Ohio, says: Hocking Valley is completely submerged and the rise is within three inches of the greatest ever known. Crops are a total loss and reports of other losses come in constantly. No trains on the Hocking Valley road were run to-day. The water is over the track of the Marietta and Cincinnati road below the town where two trains are blockaded. One is a passenger train filled with people who stood completely isolated for some time. The loss at Salina Salt mines will be heavy. One bridge on the Marietta and Cincinnati west of here has gone down. The heavy bridges are standing the strain well.

A FLOOD INEVITABLE.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—The situation along the river is very gloomy and planters are very despondent in view of the floods reported in all the upper rivers. The rise here to-day was only an inch, but the head of the second rise at Cairo will probably reach here to-morrow, though the river probably will not rise rapidly before the latter part of the present week.

OVERFLOW OF THE SCIOTO RIVER.

COLUMBUS, O., August 2.—About midnight last night, the Sciotio river left its bed and broke widely over a tract of ground south of the city, burying extensive cornfields ten feet in water. The waters then rushed over a large brickyard and rose to the first story of ten houses, occupied by workmen at the yard, necessitating the removal of the women and children in wagons. The men waded out to the high ground with difficulty, but with a little patient effort the whole party, numbering seventy-five persons were all saved without serious accident. Considerable damage was done to property in the neighborhood. The river fell three feet to-day.

GREAT DAMAGE TO GROWING CROPS.

Reports from along the line of the Hocking Valley railroad show the loss to growing crops and wheat in shock by wawill be very great. It is impossible to ascertain the damage to the roadbed until the water subsides. No bridges have as yet been swept away.

THE FLOOD IN WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—A Gazette special from Charleston, W. Va., reports all the streams rising rapidly. A boom in Elk river was swept away this morning causing a loss in logs of twenty-five thousand dollars. Reports from all parts of Ohio to night south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad continues the gloomy accounts heretofore given in these dispatches of loss and damage by floods. It is thought by to-morrow or Wednesday at the farthest most of the smaller streams will commence falling. In the railroads, the Fort Wayne road and the Pan Handle line are reported still in working order, trains reaching Cincinnati from Columbus via Xenia and Dayton without delay. The Little Miami road will probably be in order by to-morrow night. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati road has some breaks between Columbus and Crestline. The Baltimore and Ohio road, between here and Parkersburg is broken in several places, and passengers are sent via Columbus, Bellaire and Trafton. The Ohio and Mississippi and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton roads are reported unbroken. A slight break was reported in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette near North Bend which has been repaired. No trouble is reported yet upon roads in Kentucky.

OVERFLOW OF THE WHITE RIVER—IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 2.—The continued rain storm since Saturday night has been very damaging to the railroads west and south of this place. The White river has continued to rise slowly since Friday evening, and is now fully as high as the flood of 1858. Indianola on the west side of the river is all afloat. An immense amount of damage has been done to property on the west side of the city, and in the bottom lands along the White river. The Vincennes Railroad has suffered severely in the neighborhood of Martinsville. The track is submerged for miles between that city and Gosport.

The Vandalia suffered the loss of a new iron bridge near Cartersburg, one end of the bridge at Amo being lowered and the track considerably damaged at several points. The Indianapolis and St. Louis is badly damaged at St. Mary's and Danville, a portion of the trestle work at the latter point being washed away. The west division of the I., C. & L. suffered in the washing away of the road bed at Crooked creek, a few miles west of this city. The I., P. & C. railroad has a damaged bridge at Noblesville and considerable damage to the track at several points. The I., B. & W. suffered lightly in damage to the road bed.

TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

The I., M. & I. is considerably injured at Rockford and Columbus. No trains have arrived to-day on the Vincennes, Vandalia and Indianapolis and St. Louis roads. The roads running east have suffered comparatively little.

EXTENSIVE FLOODS — GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 2.—The heavy rains of last night filled the cellars heretofore dry, and covered corn and wheat fields even more deeply than they were before. The Scioto river is higher than it has been for years, but no fear is felt for the levee. The Hocking Valley Railroad Company only run trains to Lancaster, and President Green reports more severe floods between that point and others along the line of the road than has been known for many years. Pan Handle trains all come in on the Little Miami road by reason of the floods. Sent Cincinnati trains to-day by way of Xenia and Dayton.

GLOOMY FOREBODINGS.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—Press telegrams from the above place last night dispelled the last hope in regard to the overflow. The river here is still rising slowly. The mercury fell rapidly last evening, and at six this morning, stood at sixty-seven degrees, which is unprecedented in this latitude on the 2d of August. Cotton on the upland is reported suffering from incessant showers, and running to weeds.

CROPS ALMOST ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Specials this morning report that heavy and damaging rains have prevailed in Central and Northern Illinois and a portion of Iowa during the past forty-eight hours. The crops have been almost entirely destroyed in some of the low land sections, and even high lands have suffered to a great extent. Railroads have been washed out at some points, but no very serious accidents are reported yet.

WHEELING, August 2.—Very hard rains occurred here yesterday and last night. The creek overflowed its banks, carrying away quantities of hay and shocked wheat. Water covered the National Pike a few miles east of the city. Near Mannington the B. &. O. R. R. track was covered with water to a depth of two feet. The road was uninjured, however; the telegraph wires and poles were washed away. The Monongahela river is higher at Fairmont than for ten years. A large river is expected. All sipe streams are running out strong.

THE WABASH RIVER HIGHER THAN EVER KNOWN BEFORE.

TERRE HAUTE, August 2.—The flood in this region is very devastating. The Wabash river is some twenty inches higher than during the great rise of 1858, and a few inches higher than the still greater inundation of 1828, which is the largest record in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—The river is rising slowly and steadily, having risen an inch and a half since last report and is now within fourteen inches of the danger line which covers the country westward to Madison, Arkansas, a distance of forty miles. The feeling this evening among those interested is more hopeful in consequence of the decline at St. Louis, but reports from Ohio cause gloomy forebodings.

A TERRIBLE HAIL STORM IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, August 4.—This morning, between three and four o'clock, a most terrible storm of wind, hail and rain, accompanied by remarkable thunder and lightning passed over the city. Immense damage was done the streets, foliage and crops standing. Thousands of panes of glass wereshattered. Plate glass five eights of an inch thick was shivered to atoms. The hail was of a large size, and weighed a pound and a half. The storm was confined principally to the Missouri river valley, from Sioux City, Iowa, to Brownsville, Nebraska, where it passed in a southeasterly direction.

LEVEES GIVING WAY.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—The latest reports from the river below here states that Appearson's plantation of 900 acres, at Fort Perry, opposite Friar's Point, is submerged. A crevasse was made at Desoto fort, twenty-seven miles below here, on the Mississippi side, but the planters were endeavoring to stop it. The planters are all at work strengthening the levees. The water is pouring through the old town crevasse. The stretch from the submerged corn fields is said to be terrific, owing to the corn souring.

GENERAL DEVASTION ALONG THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—A special correspondent of the Commercial who is examining the effects of the flood in southern Ohio reports to-night having traveled from Portsmouth up the Scioto valley as far as Piketon, finding a continued scene of desolation along the entire route. The Scioto river is still rising and is over the entire valley depth, the water ranging from five to thirty feet. By actual count, he reports three thousand acres of corn gone, causing an entire loss to the owners. The crop promised an average yield of sixty bushels to an acre. This loss occurs in a territory only sixteen miles long and lying in Scioto county. These figures probably will be increased by the entire destruction of the wheat crop and most of the hay. Northwest from the Scioto line, devastation continues, probably all the way to Columbus. Residents of the valley for fifty years say that no similar destruction of crops by overflow has ever occurred before. The river has been higher, but not at this season of the year. The loss in this valley alone is estimated at over a half million dollars.

A TERRIBLE TORNADO AT MACOMB.

CHICAGO, August 4.—A Tribune's special from Macomb, Ill., says: A most disastrous tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, visited that town and country surrounding about 5:30 this evening, passing from northwest to southeast. It destroyed and uprooted trees in its course, carried away sidewalks, barns and small buildings, unroofed the large Methodist Church and carried away the steeple and west half of that structure. Fisher Brother's foundry had the west end blown off and the roof was carried fifty yards. A two story brick block just completed, owned by David Scott, was nearly destroyed. Total loss is $15,000 to $20,000.

CELLARS FLOODED IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The water from the river is invading the cellars on Broadway, Seymour, Main, Walnut and Vine street, the depth varying from a few inches to four or five feet. Nearly all the cellars on the streets mentioned, up as far as Second street are flooded, water reaching them through the sewers. The greatest damage is reported on Vine street, where water was not expected to reach. In Mill Creek Valley the flood has taken away a portion of the fill of the Dayton Short Line road, but trains are still running regularly.

At the lower portion of Sixth street and near the mouth of Mill creek, a number of houses have from two to four feet of water on the first floors. Water is also flowing into the bed of the old White Water canal, now occupied by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad track and their Plum street depot has several inches of water on the floor. The river at six o'clock had 52½ feet of water in the channel and is still rising. It is thought the highest point will be reached some time to-morrow.

THE WABASH RIVER FALLING.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—A Gazette's Terre Haute special reports that the Wabash river is steadily falling Railways began transfering passengers and mails and can get through to-morrow. At Seymour, the Ohio and Mississippi bridge is gone and several wash-outs on that road besides. This city appeared to be the centre of the storm, extending about a hundred miles in each direction. The total damage to railroads, crops and private property in this Congressional district is estimated at ten million dollars.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—Reported Decrease $1,294,887.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,095,858,550
Five per cent. bonds	613,632,750
Total coin bonds	1,709,491,300
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	10,678,207
Legal tenders	374,824,985
Certificates of deposit	64,270,000
Fractional currency	41,145,393
Coin certificates	22,725,100
Total without interest	502,965,478
Total debt	2,237,813,048
Total interest	27,110,460
Cash in Treasury—Com	68,942,700
Cash in Treasury—Currency	431,969
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	64,270,000
Total in Treasury	$ 137,529,670
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,127,393,838
Decrease of debt during July	1,294,887
Decrease since June 30th, 1874	15,694,401
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	28,202,807
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	6,214,159
Balance of interest paid by United States	21,988,647

KENTUCKY.

The Democracy Again Win the Day

By an Increased Majority Over the Last Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Returns from the State are as yet meagre, but so far the Democratic majority is about the same as the last election for Governor. In this city, Harlan, Republican, is running ahead of his ticket and has reduced the majority very largely.

LEXINGTON, Ky., August 2.—The election to-day passed off quietly, the Republican ticket carrying the city by an increased majority, owing to a large falling off in the Democratic vote.

Following is the result: Harlan, 2,065; McCreary, 1,087; Boyd, 2,063; Underwood, 1,073; Goodloe, 2,088; Moss, 1,040; Ratcliff, 2,052; Smith, 1,075; Boyd, 2,059; Tate, 1,071; Griffin, 2,052; Henderson, 1,072; Patrick, 2,041; Morean, 1,072.

For Legislature—Stoll, 2,097; Waters, 941; Shepherd, 511.

For Convention, 1,574; against, 192. Sanderville—McCreary, 213; Harlan, 194; the rest of the ticket is about the same.

FURTHER RETURNS.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—A special to the Courier-Journal says: Bowling Green gives 225 Democratic majority; a gain over the Leslie vote.

Franklin county gives McCreary the entire Democratic State ticket 560 majority; a slight gain over the Leslie vote.

Madison county, McCreary's home, gives him a large majority.

Mason county goes Democratic about 700 majority. Paducah gives the Democratic State ticket 136 majority, 210 gain over the Leslie vote.

Hart county goes largely Democratic.

Lincoln, Montgomery, Nelson, Oldham and Rock Castle counties give increasad Democratic majorities.

So far as heard from the majorities for the Democratic ticket throughout the State are increased over the vote for Leslie, Democratic, in 1871. Harlan, Republican candidate for Governor, generally runs ahead of his ticket in this city. The Democratic majority is 2,788. The total vote polled for Governor is 17,064. Gen. Harlan lives here and runs largely ahead of his ticket. There were no Republican candidates for Legislature and the full Democratic delegation is returned. C. C. W. Alfriend is elected Marshal of the Chancery Court by a large majority.

So few towns in Kentucky comparatively can be reached by telegraph that authentic returns from the majority of the counties cannot be obtained for several days.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—A special to the Courier Journal gives the following additional results to those telegraphed yesterday:

Grayson county gives McCreary, Democrat, 275 majority—a gain of 75 over the Leslie vote.

Hardin gives McCreary 500 majority, about the same as for Leslie.

Mason gives McCreary 765 majority, a loss of 100 on the Leslie vote.

Webster gives McCreary 665 majority—a gain of 140.

Warren gives 900 majority for McCreary—a gain of nearly 500 over the Leslie vote.

So far as yet heard from, the Democratic majority in the Lower House of the Legislature will be about the same as last year. Returns are coming in very slowly, and no definite statement can be made as to McCreary's majority, or whether the Constitutional Convention has been carried.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

Later.—Additional specials to the Courier-Journal say:

Montgomery county gives McCreary 164 majority—a gain over the Leslie vote of 14.

Bath gives McCreary 300 majority—a gain of 60 votes.

McCreary carries Mercer by a good majority, but the Republican candidate for the Legislature, a Granger, succeeds the former Democrat.

A special from Washington says:

McCreary has a majority. The county gave Harlan 65 majority in 1871. The Democratic candidate for the Legislature is elected by one thousand majority in the county.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Specials to the Courier-Journal give generally increased majorities for McCreary over the vote for Leslie in 1871. His election is conceded by a majority of over 30,000, and it is now thought probable that it will reach 40,000. But few returns have been received from the mountain counties, but these give McCreary increased majorities.

Wm. H. Bower, an employee of Dun's Mercantile Agency, was found dead in his room to-day with a bottle of laudanum half empty lying beside him. His parents reside in Rochester, N. Y.

To-day is the first fair day in this vicinity for six weeks. Great damage has been done to the crops all through the State by continuous rains.

NEW ORLEANS.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Government Made to Pay Twice for Work Done.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Special Treasury Agent Kensella is taking testimony in regard to all frauds in the payment of employees working on the Custom House. It is charged that many mechanics and artisans who accepted work on account of dull times as laborers, worked as mechanics, signing blank pay rolls and receiving a dollar and three-quarters per day, while the Government was charged four to five dollars per day for their services. It is also stated that much of the work done by these skilled mechanics was afterwards covered by contracts, and the Government made to pay again for the same work.

OBITUARY.

Hans Andersen.

COPENHAGEN, August 4.—Hans Christian Anderson, the poet, died to-day, aged 70.

ISAAC VAN ANDEN.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Isaac Van Anden; founder of the Brooklyn Eagle, died at Poughkeepsie to-day, aged 62.

The Deceased Ex-President.

IMPOSING FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

Last Sad Rites Paid the Distinguished Dead.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—An order was issued to-day by Commodore Ammon, acting Secretary of the Navy, directing, in pursuance of the President's order announcing the death of Ex-President Johnson that the ensign, at each naval station, and of each vessel of the United States Navy in commission be hoisted at half mast from sun rise to sun set, and that a gun be fired at intervals at half an hour from sun rise to sun set at each naval station and on board of flagships and of vessels acting singly on the day of the funeral, when this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword hilt and on the left arm, for a period of thirty days.

An order was also issued from the War Department reciting the order to the President and directing that, in compliance with his instructions, troops will be paraded at ten o'clock in the morning on the day after the receipt of the order at each military post when the order will be read to them and the labors of that day will thereafter cease. The national flag will be displayed at half-staff at the dawn of day. Thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day, a national salute of thirty-seven guns. The officers of the army will wear crape on their left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Several executive department buildings are draped in mourning, and flags throughout the city are at half-mast in respect to the memory of ex-President Johnson.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The Board of Aldermen to-day unanimously adopted the following:

Whereas, This Common Council has learned with most profound sorrow of the death of Ex-President Andrew Johnson, and as the sad event is one that should call forth a proper expression for the sentiments and feeling of the Common Council, the representatives of the people of this city, in view of the exalted character and public services of the deceased President and statesman, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a special committee of three members of this Board be appointed to prepare and present resolutions expressive of regret of the people of this city for the death of the illustrious deceased, and to take such other and appropriate action as to them may appear best calculated to manifest our sorrow for the death, and respect for the memory of the deceased Ex-President of the United States.

EULOGISTIC NOTICES OF THE TORONTO PRESS.

TORONTO, August 2.—The morning papers contain eulogistic obituary notices of Ex-President Johnson. The Mail says: In intellectual capacity, he was not to be placed beside Jefferson, Adams and other Fathers of the Republic, but he had much of their spirit of personal and patriotic virtue and we may say he was the last American President of the old school.

The Globe says: He must now be numbered with other great men whose lives were shortened as a result, directly or indirectly, of the fierce and terrible struggle through which the nation passed.

THE FUNERAL TO-MORROW.

NASHVILLE, August 2.—Ex President Johnson will be buried at Greenville, to-morrow, with Masonic honors. Governor Porter and other executive officers with a number of prominent citizens of this and other portions of Tennessee have left for Greenville to attend the obsequies.

THE REMAINS LYING IN STATE.

NASHVILLE, August 2.—The following special from Greenville to the Union and American, received to-night, says: Mr. Johnson's funeral will take place on Tuesday at eleven o'clock under charge of the Masons. The remains arrived here on Sunday morning and were deposited at his residence until this morning. They were taken to the Court House where they lie in state. His children are all here except his daughter, Mrs. Brown, who is detained at her residence with her mother who is not expected long to survive the shock occasioned by the Ex-President's sudden death. The Court House, stores and private residences are draped in mourning. Deep gloom prevails in the community. A large concourse is expected of the civic and military. The Governor and State officials and Nashville Committee are expected in the morning.

A beautiful casket with rich silver mounting and masonic emblems contains the corpse. The body showed signs of decomposition this morning. The case was closed, excluding from view the face or any part of the body. The casket was covered with floral offerings. Upon a silver plate was engraved the name, "Andrew Johnson, aged 67." Upon the walls of the Court-room where the body lies were three oil portraits of the deceased and many photographs of various styles of steel engravings and a splendid bust in medallion, all surrounded with badges of mourning. Upon the casket, amid wreaths of flowers, lies a large steel engraving in rich gilt frame, with heavy masonic insignia.

A civic, military and Masonic procession will escort the remains from the Court house at eleven o'clock to the place of burial on Johnson's hill, half a mile south west of the village. This hill is a tract of land owned by the deceased overlooking the village, and plainly visible from the railroad. It is said that the ex-President, before the war, marked the place where he wished to be buried by planting on the spot a willow taken from his yard, which was an off-shoot of a willow tree grown on Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena. He left here on Wednesday morning for a few days' recreation, expecting to go to Washington this week.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF THE DECEASED.

His death has called to the memory of old citizens many incidents of his early struggles. The old tailor shop where he worked for many years is heavily draped, which, with overhanging vines, gives a sad but beautiful picture. Citizens, without regard to politics, have taken active interest in festooning public and private buildings with mourning draperies. Ladies have been especially energetic.

THE LAST NOTE OF THE DECEASED.

The following, which I recognize to be in the ex-President's writing, has been found among his papers in his office:

GREENVILLE, June 29, 1873.

All seems gloom and despair. I have performed my duty to my God, my country and my family. I have nothing to fear. Approaching death to me is the mere shadow of God's protecting wing. Beneath it I almost feel sacred. I know no evil can come here. I will rest in quiet and peace beyond the reach of calumny's poisoned shaft. The influence of envy and jealous enemies, where treason and traitors, or State backsliders and hypocrites in the church can have no place; where the great fact will be realized that God is truth and gratitude and the highest attributes of men, Pic Itur ad Astra—such is the way to the stars or immortality.

The following is written on a margin of a page containing the above: "Written before leaving on Sunday evening, while the cholera was raging in its most violent form."

It will be remembered that the ex-President left Greenville after being attacked by cholera, when, as he said all seemed gloom and despair.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—The following special, received last night from Greenville, Tenn., to the Banner, says:

The events of to-day have justified yesterday's expectations. The body of Andrew Johnson has been buried in the presence of such crowds of people, as when living, he delighted to face and address. The day opened gloomily; the town was shrouded in mist, which, rising, showed the mountains enveloped in clouds. Many misgivings and fears were expressed as to the weather, and many hopes entertained that the day would brighten It did, and was all that could have been wished for, occasionally warm and somewhat sultry at times, but alternating in sunshine and shadow and free from rain.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Governor Porter, Comptroller Gaines, Senator Fowler, M. Burns, Geo. White and other Nashville visitors, Deputy Grand Master Connor of the Knoxville Commandery and many Lower East Tennesseeans arrived on the morning trains en route to the house of friends where they stopped. The Governor's and Comptroller's carriage stopped in front of the Court House, and they entered and visited the remains.

THE COURT HOUSE LAVISHLY DECORATED.

The taste of the ladies, and the energy of the gentlemen of Greenville had united to make the dingy old Court room sadly boautiful and almost a suitable place for the remains of even an Ex-President to lie in state. The casket, plain but elegant, resting on the coffin stands in the midst of foliage and flowers was closed, that no part of the body was visible, but on it lay an excellent steel engraving of President Johnson in a heavy gilt Masonic frame, while upon the walls and canopy posts were hung various portraits and engravings of the deceased.

LARGE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE.

The regular trains from the East arriving at seven and ten, brought a large number of people from the up-country, and a special train of seven cars from Knoxville at eleven o'clock, brought a large delegation from that city and many from other towns along the route. Meanwhile, the citizens had been steadily thronging the roads from all directions, and before noon fully five thousand persons were assembled to attend the burial.

THE FUNERAL.

At noon, the family came from the residence to the Court House. Greenville Lodge brought the body out and placed it in the hearse. The procession was formed and marched to the grave under the charge of a marshal and assistants in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Johnson Guards.
Patrons of Husbandry.
Odd Fellows with a German Band.
Dickson Guards of Knoxville.
Masonic Lodges and Chapters.
Hearse bringing the body with Pall-bearers attending, and Knights Templars as a guard of honor.
The Family in Carriages.
Gov. Porter, other State Officers and distinguished guests.
Members of the Press.
Citizens on foot and horseback.

Special coverings for the hearse horses, adorned with varied Masonic insignia, had been prepared for the occasion by the undertakers.

Among the distinguished visitors not already mentioned were, Judges McFarland, Trigg and Chancellor Key; Congressman McFarland, Thornburg and Crutchfield, and Representatives Butler, Taylor and Ledgewood; Col. John Williams, Col. Lutterell and Mayor Staub of Knoxville, to whose industry and energy in no small degree, may be attributed the large and respectable delegation from that city.

THE GRAVE.

The grave is on a hill, a half mile southwest of the town which is in view and on the left of the railroad as you go to Knoxville. It is a national mound, about one hundred feet high and commands a view of the Unaka range on the southeast for fifty miles, while to the northwest may be seen the bay olinch and possibly the Cumberland mountain.

Thither, to the music of the mournful, the procession moved and was arranged in a double circle around the grave, leaving an open space of about two hundred feet in diameter, enclosing the family, Knoxville Commandery, Knoxville Glee Club, and the Governor and other distinguished visitors.

THE CEREMONY.

The Knights then performed their beautiful funeral ceremony under the lead of Commander Woodward, and aided by the Glee Club and a brief abridgement of the Master Masons. The ceremony of burial was then conducted with much feeling and eloquence by D. G. M. Connor, aided by the Greenville Lodge. Amidst the moans and sighs and tears of the bereaved family, the clods rattled upon the coffin lid of Andrew Johnson. His body was committed to the dust, his soul to the God who gave it. Nothing whatever of an unpleasant nature to mar the mournful harmony of the solemn occasion occurred. Order and quiet reigned during the whole day, and the respectful silence of the large concourse of people was a feeling tribute to the memory of one who ranked gratitude as the chiefest of human virtues.

At 3 P. M., the services were concluded and the orderly crowd dispersed. At 4 o'clock the trains bore away most of the East Tennessee visitors. The Nashville delegations, Chattanooga delegation, left on the seven P. M. train and Greenville is left alone to mourn the loss of her illustrious dead.

ALL THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—All the Executive Departments and also the offices of the District Government are closed today, out of respect to the memory of ex-President Johnson. Flags are at half-mast and emblems of mourning are displayed in various localities.

FLAGS AT HALF-MAST.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Custom House is closed. The flag on City Hall and those on the Government Departments are at half-mast in respect to ex-President Johnson.

MINUTE GUNS FIRED.

BOSTON, August 3.—Minute guns were fired here to-day, as a mark of respect to the ex-President. Flags are at half-mast.

PRELIMINARY MEETING IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 3.—A preliminary meeting in memory of ex-Dresident Johnson was held in Court square this evening and a committee on resolutions was appointed to report at a mass meeting on Saturday night at the Exposition building.

FEDERAL OFFICES AT NEW ORLEANS CLOSED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—The federal offices were closed to-day out of respect to the late ex-President Johnson.

PERSONAL.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Moody and Sankey sailed for America to-day.

NEW ORLEANS, August 4.—Assistant Attorney General Hiram R. Steele has been appointed by Gov. Kellogg Judge of the Superior Criminal Court in place of Judge Braughn, and ex-Judge H. C. Dibble was appointed Assistant Attorney General.

MISSISSIPPI.

Democratic Conservative Convention.

Hon. W. Hemingway Nominated for State Senator.

JACKSON, August 3.—The Democratic Conservative State Convention, assembled at the Capitol to-day, was the largest assemblage since 1861. All the prominent men of the State were present.

Sixty counties were represented and more than three hundred delegates were present, including ex-Governors Brown, Clarke and Humphrey.

Ex-Governor Clarke was elected president by acclamation.

While the committee on resolutions were preparing a report, Col. Lamar addressed the convention three hours in the most powerful effort of his life. His opposition to the color line policy may be said to have killed that policy, as, soon after, a test vote was taken when it was almost unanimously voted down.

W. L. Hemingway, Chief State Granger, was nominated for State Senator.

The platform is confined to State matters. It recognizes to the fullest extent the social and political equality of all men and asks the aid and votes of all parties and races in the establishment of good government. Great enthusiasm prevailed and leading men express confidence in the Conservative-Democracy carrying the State this fall. The convention adjourned at 7 P. M.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The district committee nominated Gen. W. F. Martin in the sixth and Col. O. R. Singleton in the fourth Congressional district.

STATE FINANCES.

Session of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

HARRISBURG, August 2.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met here to-day in conformity to law.

STATEMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER.

The State Treasurer submitted a statement showing the balance in the sinking fund to be $435,533 08, whereupon the following resolution was offered by Secretary Quay and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be directed to notify the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are prepared to redeem, upon presentation, the balance of the five-ten loan of the Commonwealth amounting to $434,850, and further, that the State Treasurer be directed to notify the holders of the Chambersburg certificates, issued under the act of May 27, 1871, to present the same for payment forthwith at the Treasury, and that interest be stopped upon all the indebtedness above mentioned on the first day of November next.

AMOUNT OF LOAN REDEEMED.

The amount of loan thus called for is as follows: Five-ten loan, act of Feb. 27, 1867, $434,850; Chambersburg certificates, act of May 27, 1871, $73,168 26; total, $508,018 26, exceeding by $72,485 18 the present available balance in the sinking fund.

The redemption of the loan for the present fiscal year will exceed fourteen hundred thousand dollars and exhaust all the loan of the Commonwealth now due, or which can be reached at the option of the State by the present Board of Commissioners.

A DETAILED STATEMENT PRESENTED.

Before the adjournment of the Board, Mr. Mackey voluntarily submitted a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, with a list of depositories of the State funds, including the sinking funds, supported by proper vouchers, with the request that the Board should examine and verify it, which was done.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A BOARD OF TRADE has been organized at Warren.

LATROBE was visited by burglars on Sunday night.

CARLISLE demands a license from each of her hotel porters.

OVER $8,000 has been subscribed for the Clarion water works.

THE Bedford Gazette has just entered upon its seventy-first volume.

THE street railway track at Williamsport has been indicted as a nuisance.

CAMP meeting at the Cherry run grounds Clarion county, commences on the 19th prox.

"COUNT TURKHEIM" is making a trip through Centre county and Center county is happy.

AN infant child of Mr. Albert Miller of Greenville was found dead in its bed on Monday.

THE Parker and Karns City narrow gauge railroad has declared a dividend of $75,000.

R. MCLELLAND of Shippensburg was killed on the railroad near that place one day last week.

THE narrow gauge railroad between Emlenton and Shippensville, will soon be a fixed fact.

WILLIAM S. SIMS of Arbisonia, Huntingdon county has been appointed to the Navel Academy at Annapolis.

THE Good Will Fire Company of Altoona will build a new engine house at a cost of $3,000.

A LAD named Reed was drowned in Stony Creek near Johnstown on Tuesday afternoon while catching driftwood.

BETWEEN fifty and sixty Swedes are now employed at the coal banks near Sharpsville, and more expected in a short time.

A LAD named McKean of Marion township, Centre county, dispensed with one of his big toes while shooting rats on Friday last.

A YOUNG man named Samuel Hence died near West Chester last week from a bite by a mad dog received over three years ago.

GEORGE SPANGLER and Wm. Colyer of Center Hall, Center county killed a bear in the mountains near that place, a few days ago.

REDBANK Furnace, Reynolds & Moorhead proprietors, is the only one in blast in Clarion county. It employs from three to four hundred hands.

A MEMBER of a prominent firm at Warren jumped that town last week with $6,000 of the firm's money. They are looking for the wanderer.

JAMES MCKELVEY of West Fairfield, Westmoreland county, one day last week shot a grey eagle measuring seven feet from tip to tip of wing.—Greensburg Argus.

ONE evening last week Dr. Closson removed an ordinary sewing needle from the side of a little three-year old child of Mr. John Claubaugh, of this city.—Altoona Sun.

A TORTOISE has been found in Whitely township, Green county, with the inscription "I. K. 1777" carved on its shell. Arrangements are making for observing its centennial.

THREE horses belonging to Joseph Kuhn of Carney's station, Westmoreland county, were poisoned by some malicious wretch one day last week. One of the animals died.—Latrobe Advance.

FROM eighteen to twenty professional engineers are regularly employed in Clearfield, Blair, Cambria, Bedford and Centre counties in the location of land and the development of hidden mineral wealth.

THE first and second retreat of the Catholic ministry af the Pittsburgh diocese will be held at St. Francis college, Loretto, on Monday evening August 16th and on Monday evening 23d, respectively.

THE project of building a branch road from Mann's Choice to Schellsburg, Bedford county, is being agitated, and subscriptions for the purpose of making the preliminary survey are being taken.—Bedford Gazette.

OUR neighbor Maj. H. Wetter is in luck During the past week three new wells in which he is in part or entire owner have been struck. One on the Cramer farm, doing fifty barrels, one on the Mehrten yielding forty, and one on the Capt. Kribbs farm, fifteen or twenty.—Clarion Democrat.

LAST Friday, at Bethel, Mary Ann Rowe attempted to start a fire with oil, when the oil can bursted and her clothing instantly became ignited, burning her so badly that she died in about six hours after the accident. The deceased was in the thirteenth year of her age.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

HARTRANFT'S RECORD.

MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—REASONS WHY HARTRANFT CAN'T BE RE-ELECTED AS GIVEN BY TEMPERANCE WORKERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance held a regular weekly meeting at their rooms on the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street Monday morning, President Rabe in the chair. The attendance was very large and great interest was taken in the meeting.

A DAMAGING RECORD.

Reports of local meetings were heard, after which Mr. Kirk presented the report of the meeting held at Altoona last week. The meeting, it will be remembered, was held for the purpose of consolidating the two State organizations, viz: The Temperance Alliance and Temperance Union, so that there was a full representation of prominent temperance advocates from all parts of the State. The report is as follows:

"It gives the friends who attended the meeting in Altoona great pleasure to report a very interesting and profitable meeting, the most prominent feature of which was a deep-seeted religious feeling and an evident earnest desire to do all for the glory of God.

"In summing up the result of an interchange of views by men from all parts, it was plain to all present that

HARTRANFT CANNOT BE RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR

of Pennsylvania, because

"First—The history of all panics shows that the party in power must give way before them, and as every vote taken in Pennsylvania since the panic shows a decrease in the Republican vote, and the Republicans did nothing either for Washington or Harrisburg calculated to regain confidence, we may confidently expect a still smaller Republican vote at the election in November.

HIS UNPOPULARITY.

"Second—Hartranft is personally unpopular with a great many earnest, well-meaning Republicans, for the following reasons:

"1. His late conversion to Republican principles. He remained a Democrat all through and after the war, and never voted the Republican ticket until he voted for himself as Auditor General under the converting influence of office, and Mr. Rawle is also a late convert from Democracy.

"2. His notorious character as a horse-racer and frequenter of liquor saloons and low places of amusements.

"3. His calling out the military to overawe the coal diggers in the anthracite coal region before any over tact had been committed, whatever opinion may be held, lost him several thousand votes among workingmen, who look upon it as an act of uncalled-for tyranny in favor of a wealthy coal company.

LOCAL OPTION REPEAL.

"4. His signing the repeal of local option sealed his doom beyond hope. It is condemned by every one who voted for local option, and by hundreds who voted against local option, as an act of inexcusable submission to a few wholesale liquor men, who no doubt paid handsomely for its repeal, and made large promises to re-elect him, which they have already begun to carry out by nominating him, but we feel confident no intelligent church member will be found voting for him at the election in November.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OTHER CANDIDATES.

"Third—The great personal qualifications of Brown and Pennypacker for their respective offices, the upright and long-established moral character of both, and their leading and prominent position in the respective religious bodies they each belong to. As BROWN is a very prominent minister of the United Presbyterians, and Pennypacker an old and tried leading Quaker, each of them will be strongly supported by those respective bodies, and thousands of members of these bodies will vote for Brown and Pennypacker who never voted anything but the Republican ticket before.

"And, as if these reasons were not sufficient for the overthrow of the Republican party, our cause is advocated at the throne of God, daily, by thousands of prayers from earnest, pleading hearts that God, who disposes of us all as He sees best, would so overrule and so control the votes of men that the temptations of drunkenness would be removed from our State.

THE "WAILING CRY" OF RADS.

"We hope, therefore, to hear no more of this wailing cry. "You will break up the Republican party, or you ought to preserve the Republican party," but hope to see every one convinced that the Republican party, like the brazen serpent, having accomplished all the good it was intended to, and having now become an object of idolatrous worship by hungry office-seekers, it should be destroyed, as injurious to the best interests of our country, and we hope to find every professor of religion throughout our State fully convinced of the religious obligation of a vote, and that the obligations of its proper use belong to Heaven, and not to any bodies of men."

The report was received and adopted.

J. H. Turner, Secretary of the Committee on Organization, submitted a report and gave a detailed account of delegates nominated in each district to be elected to represent their respective precincts in the Convention to be held next Monday. This Committee will meet at the Alliance rooms this evening.

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THE COURTS.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The following business was transacted in this court Thursday, July 29th.

Amelia McIlwaine, minor. Petition presented, and upon choice of minor, Dr. James King appointed guardian.

Lucy J. Stewart, minor. Petition presented, and upon choice of minor, Alex. Hilands, Esq., appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Robert Robison. Rule granted on parties interested, to show cause why the administrator should not be discharged.

Wm. L. Jackson et al. Minors' petition presented, and it appearing that said minors are under the age of fourteen years Robert M. McClaren, Esq., appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Julian Hanley, deceased. Bond of Peter O'Hanlon, administrator, presented and approved.

Estate of James Collins; deceased. On petition, rule granted to show cause why injunctions should not be granted.

Estate of Wm. Lambie, deceased. Auditors report presented and confirmed absolutely.

Clara V. Martin, minor. Petition presented and upon choice of minor, Thomas Culbertson Esq., appointed guardian.

Estate of Henry Phillips, deceased. Trustee's bond presented and approved.

Estate of Ella D. Goehring, minor. Attachment for contempt of court issued against Philip Hahn, accountant.

Estate of Alex Irwin, deceased. Petition presented for discharge by administrator, and rule to show cause granted returnable on ten days notice.

Estate of Caroline Hemingray, deceased Order for sale of real estate made.

Estate of Phineas R. Gray, deceased. Order made for sale of real estate.

R. Clemens' heirs. Petitition for citation to guardian. Rule granted to show cause.

Wm. Clemens et al. Additional bond of guardian filed and approved.

Estate of John P. Lafferty, deceased. Petition for specific performance of contract. Rule granted to show cause.

Estate of Henry Mellaney and George Lighthill, deceased. Decrees of distribution made.

Estate of Sarah Williams, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed nisi—to become absolute in ten days.

Estate of James Collins, deceased. In the matter of the injunction petition to restrain execution creditors from levying on a boat, as the property of the widow the same belonging to the estate. An argument was had and an injunction decreed.

Estate of James McCully, deceased. Petition presented and writ in hands of Sheriff set aside. Commission directed to issue to Messrs R. E. Breed, Springer Harbaugh and W. Tim, to make partition.

Minor children of Henry Overholt, deceased. Petition of guardian for leave to sell certain interest of minors in real estate. Prayer granted and bond approved. Return of sale made and confirmed.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Lobert Lindsay, convicted of perjury was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Patrick Fitzgerald convicted of a charge of being a common gambler, was sentenced to the same institutton for six months

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

A. S. Miller was appointed auditor in the case of A. Brady Wilkins for use vs. John B. Hagan, et ex.

Judgment of non suit was taken off in the case of M. Grogan vs. George W. Axler; auditor's report was confirmed absolutely.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel vs. Eliza Applegate, account of Committee was confirmed absolutely.

Amy Harbison, filed a libel in divorce against Matthew Harbison, and a subpoena was awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Michael Carey, a rule to show cause was granted why the appraisers' report should not make return of inventory and appraisement.

A subpoena was awarded in the divorce case of Elizabeth Lawrence vs. B. B. Lawrence.

A subpoena was awarded in the divorce case of Catharine Schmidt vs' Anton Schmidt.

In the matter of John Coyle, a lunatic, it appearing to the Court by petition filed that the said John Coyle was duly found a lunatic, according to the laws of Louisiana, the Court appointed Domenec Gallagher a committee of his estate in this Commonwealth, it appearing that John Coyle is a resident of Louisiana, but is possessed of certain real estate in this county.

In the matter of the application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association for a decree of dissolution, J. C. Smith and A. B. Stevenson were appointed appraisers.

The Oakland M. E. Church, of Pittsburgh, was allowed to amend its charter. As also the M. E. Church of Fawn township.

In the equity case of Emma T. Wray vs. Charles Albert wray, T. H. P. Patterson was appointed guardian ad litem of the said Chas. A. Wray.

Wm. Swindell, of the Third ward, Allegheny, John Hughes of the Ninth ward Allegheny, and J. J. Flannery, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, were declared elected Common Councilmen.

John Davis was appointed Election Assessor of the Third district, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; J. A. Leppart, Election Assessor of the Fourth district of the Fourteenth ward, J. D. Little, of the First district, Twelfth ward, and J. W. Jones, of the First district, Fourteenth ward.

The petition of Mary I. Hood, a married woman to be allowed her separate earnings was ordered to be marked "filed" and recorded.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

A subpoena was awarded in the divorce case of Luella M. Scott vs Thomas Scott.

J. C. McCombs, Esq., was appointed master and examiner in the equity proceedings of John F. Bennett vs. George H. Bennett et al.

In the case of Baird vs. Isaac Taylor, the Court appointed Jas. Fitzimmons Esq., Examiner and Master.

A subpoena was awarded in the divorce case of Hannah Butler vs. Charles Butler.

A rule was granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the proceedings should should not be quashed in the case of the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark N. J. vs T. E. Goodell.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted in the matter of the petition of Joseph Laufman. The petitioner is in jail, and wants to testify before a Commissioner in his own behalf in a divorce in which he is a party.

A subpoena was awarded in the divorce case of Mary M. Drake, vs. Clement Drake.

J. S. Cook, Esq., was appointed commissioner to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Frank M. Dilworth, Wm. Dilworth being the petitioner.

Mrs. A. M. O'Donnell petitioned to be allowed the benefit of the act securing to married women their separate earnings. The usual order was made.

Orphans' Court—Judge Sterrett

Adam and Elizabeth Reifer, minors. Jos. Mausman appointed guardian and bond filed and approved.

In the matter of the estate of John M. Porter deceased, a petition and citation was granted to executors to file further account; returnable August 24th, 1875.

Estate of Henry Phillips, deceased. Report of mortgages made and confirmed.

Estate of Ernest Kotter, deceased. Report made of property remaining unsold. Petition made for leave to mortgage real estate of the decedent for the sum of $600 for the payment of his debts. Leave granted, bond to be given and approved in $1,200.

Estate of Samuel White, deceased, in partition. Report of inquest presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Charles Pickering, deceased. in partition. Alias rule granted on heirs to accept or refuse the real estate of decedent or show cause, &c., returnable August 28th at 10 A. M.

Hazard S. Jackson et al. Petition of minors presented and David F. Jackson appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Samuel Crawford. deceased. Petition of Christian Siebert, purchaser of certain of the real estate of decedent for an order setting aside the confirmation of sale. By consent of Messrs. Robel & McClung, attorneys for the administrator, an order was made and an alias order of sale granted.

Estate of William Beatty and Peter Walter, deceased. Widows' appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Henrietta Drummond, minor. Rule granted to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

Jennie E. Stewart, minor. Petition of Thos. D. Stewart, guardian, for leave to convey ward's interest in certain real estate. Order made, bond to be given.

Estate of Henry Maloney, deceased. Petition of Alex. Hilands, trustee, and account and rule to show cause granted why decree should not be opened and reformed.

Estate of John. Kingen, deceased. Petition presented and citation granted on administrator to account.

Estate of Samuel Smith, deceased. Decree of confirmation of sale made.

Estate of John T. Childs, deceased. Decree of distribution made.

U. S. District Court.

Wm. M. Reiber, of Millerstown, Butler county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

Owston & Sowers, of Oil City also filed a voluntary petition to the same effect. Their liabilities are in the neighborhood of $50,000.

U. S. Circuit Court.

In the Case of Carroll, Adams & Co, vs. Richard McLain, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, judgment was entered for $2,091 in default of sufficient affidavit of defense.

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. S. O Gotham, a rule to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt of Court.

J. S. McMillan vs. James Reese et al. Rule granted on the latter to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court in refusing to obey injunction of June 12, 1874. Returnable September 1st, 1875.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF DEPOSITORS—REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE STOCKHOLDERS' PROPOSITION—COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

[From The Daily Post, July 30.]

An adjourned meeting of the depositors of the late Nation Trust Company was held at the Ralston school house, on Penn avenue, last evening, Peter Zern, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was held for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to confer with the stockholders in regard to the proposition submitted by them and already published in full in THE POST. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the time of holding the meeting, there was not as large a representation of the depositors present as was desirable, not more than one-sixth of the whole number being in attendance.

The meeting was called promptly to order, and, in the absence of the regular Secretary, Mr. Thomas Rowswell was appointed pro tem.

John H Kerr, Esq., Chairman of the Conference Committee, was then called upon for a report of their consultation. In response he said they had only a verbal report to make. They had conferred with a large number of the principal stockholders and, with the City Attorney and County Controller in regard to the proposition. They asked for information as to what was meant by the clause "par value" of mortgages, in the first paragraph of the proposition, and were informed that these mortgages are to be taken for the amount due thereon, deducting the amount of mortgages found to be worthless from the whole amount. The mortgages, he said, amounted to between $470,000 and $480,000. The stockholders were also asked in regard to the bond of Judge Veech, who unfortunately had lost about $34,000 through the failure of Hart, Caughey & Co. In reply they said they had nothing whatever to do with the removal of Mr. Veech, that was a matter resting wholly with the depositors. Whether they would retain Judge Veech and take bond for him or appoint a new trustee, was for the depositors to determine.

Mr. Kerr futher said they had asked the stockholders what kind of security they would give to cover the balance of indebtedness in case they signed the extension. In reply they said they would give first bond and mortgage or other first-class security. They had also asked if the creditors in case at the baukrupt meeting a majority voted for it, would be required to agree to the extension finally before the securities offered could be examined and the stockholders could give no definite reply. Mr. Schoyer, their Solicitor, was absent from the city and they could not determine such a question. Whatever were the rules of the United States Courts, however, they would follow, and further, the final agreement rested with the creditors as a ter a majority vote to accept the proposition it would have to be ratified by the signature of two-thirds of the amount of credit.

The Conference Committee had also consulted the County Controller in regard to the extension, and that official had said they were not inclined at first to regard it very favorably. They had considered the matter at length, however, and they were willing to act with the private depositors as a depositor. They would agree to the proposition of the stockholders with a few slight modifications in case they would furnish first-class security. They would want to examine the security, and if it were not first-class theu it must be made so. This, continued Mr. Kerr, is about the substance of information received by the conference and what is to be done now remains for the depositors to say. In concluding he asked any other member of the committee to mention any point of interest that he might have forgotten, when Mr. Bachter stated that he had given all the material points.

The Chairman announced that discussion of the subject was in order and several questions were asked and explanations were given by Mr. Kerr. The explanations were on legal points, one of which was as to whether those depositors who had secured judgment against the stockholders could secure their claim first. Mr. Kerr stated that they could. Another was as to whether the private debts of the stockholders were to be paid out of their assets before depositors came in for their money. This was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Kerr then explained that the present proceedings were entirely different from any they have had yet and he would therefore advise unity of action. Thus far each depositor had the right and power to do as he pleased in regard to the stockholders independent of his fellows but the composition in bankruptcy now made it that if any action was ratified by two-thirds of the depositors by signature than the others were bound to it. In such case then he recommended the appointment of a committee of five or three who should take charge of the matter. Let them post themselves in regard to it and then they can carry out the desires of the whole body. This he recommended whether they agreed to the extension or not, and in case they did agree to the extension they could examine the security and carry out such other desires of the depositors as they might be instructed to do. The matter should rest entirely in the hands of the committee as trustees, who were to act after consultation. The speaker also urged upon those present the importance of attending the bankrupt meeting.

Mr. Isaac Bachter requested all depositors present who had already signed he extension to so signify by arising. A number present arose among whomwas Mr. William Johnston, who remained standing to define his position. He had signed the extension, and had already been paid forty per cent. as he had been promised. He believed that if time were given the stockholders, they would pay him finally all the balance. He was glad that the bank was not a chartered bank for in that case they would have lost all, and he was not in favor of driving the stockholders into bankruptcy.

Chairman Zern thought each depositor present should consider the proposition at length with the new information acquired and be prepared to vote at the next meeting. He also advised that no vote be taken at the present meeting, as there were so few of the depositors present.

Further discussion was had after which Mr. Johnston moved that a committee of five be appointed in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Kerr. The motion was carried and Messrs. J. H. Kerr, Thomas Rowswell, Cornelius O'Donnel, Christian Wetzel and George Smith were appointed.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, August 16th, at the same place.

THE DEATH OF R. S. GATCHELL.

THE INQUEST — PRINTERS' MEETING—THE FUNERAL.

(From The Daily Post, July 30.)

Shortly after two o'clock this morning Robert Gatchell, a well known newspaper attachee in this city, committed suicide by jumping off the Allegheny Suspension bridge into the river. He was crossing the bridge with a companion, and when he arrived between the second and third piers, he climbed over the bannister and was about to jump into the water. His companion at first thought he was fooling and did not take hold of him until too late to save him. The deceased has been connected with several newspapers of the city for a number of years both as a printer and a solicitor, and was well known throughout both cities. He leaves a wife and one child.

The body of Robert S. Gatchell, whose tragic death has been noted in THE POST, was recovered about half-past six o'clock at the foot of Fourth street. From early morning men were dredging the river for the remains, and as their attempts to grapple them all proved futile, in the afternoon cannons were fired off by the river's edge to bring the body to the surface of the water. At the hour stated it arose between two flat boats that were moored at the foot Fourth street, and were floating about ten or twelve feet apart. When discovered the arms were bent as though the deceased had been about to make a stroke at swimming when he met his death.

[From the Daily Post of Monday.]

The inquest on the body of Robert S. Gatchell, who was drowned in the Allegheny river on Friday morning, was held on Saturday evening in the Coroner's office. Several witnesses were examined, among whom only Harry Lysle witnessed the death. There was nothing in the testimony that has not been already published. The jury returned the following verdict:

"R. S. Gatchell came to his death on the morning of July 30, 1875, by accidentally falling from the Sixth street suspension bridge into the Allegheny river, he being at the time under the influence of liquor and having carelessly exposed his life by climbing over the railing of said bridge."

Yesterday morning a meeting of the printers was held in the Commercial news room when the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in regard to the death of Robert S. Gatchell: Frank McGuire, Hugh Adams, J. H. Clark, J H. Brinker, S. H. Charlton, Frank H. Cooley, John P. Devine, Charles E. Barr.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Death has stricken from our midst our friend and fellow-craftsman, Robert S. Gatchell, a generous, noble-hearted friend, an excellent workman and a true gentleman in all respects; therefore be it

Resolved, That, we the printers of Pittsburgh, deeply deplore the unexpected death of our associate and friend, so suddenly drawn from his sphere of usefulness, and we hereby tender his grief-stricken family our most heartfelt sympathies and sincere condolence in this their hour of sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to our deceased friend we, the printers of Pittsburgh, will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly engrossed, be transmitted to the family of deceased.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the newspapers of this city.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the deceased took place at two o'clock from his late residence on Rebecca street, Allegheny. The funeral was largely attended by members of the press and others.

CORONER'S REPORT.

LIST OF INQUESTS DURING THE MONTH.

Coroner McCallin held the following inquests during the month of July just closed:

July 1st and 2d—Thomas Woods, accidentally run over by a train near Brushton station.

July 6—Hester Bowen, death, suddenly from apoplexy, superinduced by the use of alcoholic stimulants.

July 7.—Unknown man shot and killed, by the watchman at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, while attempting to effect an entrance into the house of the Superintendent of the works in the night time.

July 9—Annie Carroll, Grant avenue, Allegheny, died suddenly from unknown causes.

July 13—John Simpson, died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the residence of John Jackson, in the First ward, Allegheny.

July 15—David Stephenson, accidentally drowned from the steamer Ashland, at the foot of Market street, while intoxicated.

July 16.—Robert Smith, death from an over dose of sugar of lead administered by himself in the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

July 19—Philip Hanley, run over and killed by a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway.

July 20—Thomas Campbell, drowned while bathing in the Monongahela river.

July 21—Bathalua Reagon, accidentally killed by falling from the roof of Zug's mill.

July 24—Charles Hanning, the Philadelphia butcher, jolted from a freight train and run over and killed, near Fair Oaks station, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while stealing a ride.

July 25—Sophia Geiger, accidentally tramped to death by a horse, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny.

July 26—Joseph Kich, crushed by falling slate in the Castle Shannon coal mines.

July 24th, 25th and 26th—John Raible, run over and killed while attempting to get upon a moving train on the P., F. W & C. R. W., at the crossing on Penn avenue.

July 26—John Earnest Miller, who died suddenly at Miss Weisser's house on Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, from a dose of arsenic, administered by his own hands.

July 26—George Younker, died suddenly at Friendship Grove, of heart disease.

July '26—Wm. Printy, drowned in the Monongahela river, near the foot of Short street.

July 29—Mrs. Martha Tustin, who died suddenly at No. 125 Taylor avenue, from asthma.

July 31—Robert S. Gatchell, accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river, on the morning of the 30th.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

WILLS PROBATED AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED DURING JULY.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bonds.
John Clinging	James Clinging	$ 300
James Barr	H. R. Chalfant	800
J. H. Bargesser	J. H. Robb	6,600
Philo. Goedicke	Fred. Goedicke	1,500
Cath. Greenawalt	L. Yant	2,000
Eliza Arthurs	W. M. Arthurs	500
W. E. DeBarenne	J. E. DeBarenne	3,400
James Dunn	John Dunn	20,000
Michael Wenner	John Wenner	600
Cath. Kemble	F. McKee	60
John Stuhling	Ann B. Stuhling	200
Wm. Oliver	George Oliver and E. P. Jones,	5,000
M. M. Purrington	J. R. Large	500
Jane Hastings	James Hastings	2,000
Patrick Magee, Jr.	J. G. Weldon	12,000
Isabel Rosinzner	P. Rosinzner	400
John Simpson	Mary Simpson	2,000
John Snyder	A. H. Miller	200,000
Mary Jackson	Geo. B. Edwards	4,000
George Palmer	Jane F. Palmer	100
Philip Hanley	Andrew Hanley	100
Mark Kelso	Mary E. Kelso	400
John Lindsay	W. C. McCrum	100,000
John Bregger	Cath. Bregger	1,200
Mary A. Harrison	S. P. Fulton	400

WILLS PROBATED.

Decedents.	Executors.
Margaret Edwards	Rev. H. E. Thomas.
David Calhoun	Nancy Calhoun, David I. Hultz.
Joseph Kuesch	Maria Kuesch.
Robert Moll	Caroline Moll.
George Walter	Otto Reus.
Michael Stultz	Jos. Rigby.
John Spiess	Mary Spiess.
Chas. Wasmund	John Wasmund, Ernest Wasmund.
Wm. Buechling	Eliza Buechling.
Elizabeth Walker	Allen Hamnett.
Chas. A. Wood	Emilly E. Wood, James T. Wood.
Joseph Arthur	John Hancock.
Thos. Jones, Sr.	E. P. Jones.
James McFadden	Jane A. McFadden.
Mary Jeffrey	Nathaniel Nelson.
James Rigby	Jane Rigby.
Wm. Pickersgill	Timothy Sullivan, James Duane.
John G. Laddick	Charles Young.
Nicholas Roth	George Roth, John Fisher.
James Allison	Margery Allison.
Margaret McClure	
Bell M. Condon	Rt. Rev. Peter Hughes.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MERCER is to have a new school house.

SOMERSET county farmers are in the midst of haymaking.

SALTSBURG, Indiana county, is to have a newspaper venture.

CHOLERA INFANTUM is playing sad havoc in the infantry ranks of Altoona.

HUNTINGDON county wants a new jail and Cambria needs a new Court House.

A HARVEST home will be held at Evansburg, Butler county on Friday, August 27th prox.

THE Allentown Democrat, one of our best exchanges in the State, has donned a neat new dress.

SWEDE miners are still being rapidly imported to Mercer county to take the place of the strikers.

TWO prisoners, Austin and Foster, were detected in an attempt to escape from the Brookville jail on Monday.

BETWEEN forty and fifty new buildings are said to be in course of erection at Beaver Falls, at the present time.

CALVIN KNABB, of Swatara Gap, Lebanon county, was killed by a fall of slate at the Brookside colliery on Saturday.

THE New Castle District Camp Meeting will be held on the ground occupied last year and will commence August 25th.

THERE have been three attempts within as many weeks to burn the town of Shamokin. The last was made on Tuesday.

XINGO PARKS has obtained the signatures of all the jury that convicted the Clearfield miners to a petition for their pardon.

A SON of James Dixon, residing near Blairsville, Indiana county, was badly injured by a mowing machine while at work on last Saturday.

THE Huntingdon Local News will be published daily during the progress of the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting, commencing August 24th prox.

THE Iron bank of Phœnixville was the victim of a well executed forgery last week. The note called for $7,500, a portion of which was drawn.

WILLIAM M. CROUSE, near Fritztown, Berks county, has a clock of the year 1750, made in Stuttgart, England, and also a deed of the year 1530, also from Europe.

MRS. CATHARINE ACRES died in Smithfield, George township, Fayette county, Pa., on Friday July 23d, 1875, aged one hundred and one years.—Uniontown Genius of Liberty.

THE Neshannock base ball club, of New Castle, played a game with the Unions, of Mercer, at New Castle, on Tuesday, and won by a score of eighteen to eight.

THE next annual meeting of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be hold on their grounds in Beaver, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 28, 29, 30, and October 1, 1875.

JOHN ANDERSON, a brakeman on the Ft. Wayne road, who resides at Rochester, was seriously injured one day last week by the explosion of a torpedo, which he had placed on the track as a danger signal.

MR. HUGH ROBERTS, of Greene tp., was bitten by a rattle snake on the hand a few days ago. He cut the wound open with his knife and sucked the blood from it. He has since experienced no trouble.—Indiana Democrat.

JAMES SHOUER, a promising lad of sixteen years, of Bernville, Berks county, turned a somersault from his father's barn on Monday into a pile of straw. His breast struck a pig trough and on Tuesday the boy died of his injuries.

MR. WM. MCNELLIS, of Clearfield township, is said to be the happy possessor of fifteen acres of ground devoted to the culture of potatoes, and they will produce 2,700 bushels of that esculent tuber.—Johnstown Democrat.

COL. JAMES F. CASEY, somewhat noted throughout the country as President Grant's immaculate brother-in-law, and Collector of the Port of New Orleans, has been doing Cresson the honor of his presence for some two weeks past.—Ebensburg Freeman.

THE yield of potatoes, corn and oats in Cambria county this year will be unprecedented, provided of course in the case of the former that the almost incessant fall of rain does not produce rot. The wheat crop too never looked more promising.—Ebensburg Freeman.

JOHN LANE, one of the men who escaped recently from the Beaver jail, was captured in Butler county and returned to his old quarters. In jumping from the jail wall he says he broke some of the small bones of one of his feet.

THE mother of Hons. W. P. and G. A. Jenks, died in Punxsutawney, on Saturday afternoon last, after a protracted illness. Mrs. Jenks was in her seventy-seventh year, and was, with her husband, among the earlier settlers of this county.—Brookville Jeffersonian.

A MINISTER at Stockdale, Westmoreland county, was horrified the other day at a pack of cards falling about his shoulders when he removed his hat. A wag had placed the pack in the beaver while it was lying upon the counter in a store.

THE Taylor & Satterfield well on the Mathew Brown farm commenced flowing steadily on Monday, and is doing over seven hundred barrels a day. The Birchfield well, on the McGinley farm, Millerstown district, struck the same day and is making a light show. It will not be over a thirty or forty barrel well.

THE name of the night watchman who was run over by an engine at Altoona, on Monday morning, was not McKenna, as stated, but Andrew McDermit, one of the oldest watchmen in the employ of the company. The unfortunate man died on Tuesday evening from the injuries received.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, of Frenchcreek township, died yesterday morning. We spoke of him some weeks ago as the oldest man in Venango county, and perhaps in the United States. He was a colored man, formerly a slave, and according to the record was one hundred and nine years old last February.—Franklin Spectator.

DURING a storm which prevailed in Parker township, some days ago, two horses hitched to a wagon and belonging to Mr. Lewis Daubenspeck, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. What is singular, a son of Mr. Daubenspeck was standing along side of the team at the time but escaped uninjured.—Butler Herald

MAJ. PATTON brought into our office on last Thursday morning, a curiosity in the shape of a fully developed potatoe having grown from one of last year. They are connected by a short stem, and the potato from which the younger one has grown was lying in the cellar among others. It is a freak of nature to which our attention has never been called.—Somerset Democrat.

OUR distinguished and venerable friend, the Hon. Wm. Piatt, of Brady township, Lycoming county—now in the eighty-first year of his age, made us a call on yesterday, and presented us with a pair of apples, grown on a tree in his premises, and near the house in which he was born, which tree was planted before the Revolutionary War, and has been bearing fruit almost every year since.—Williamsport Sun.

AN attempt was made last Wednesday morning to throw a train from the track on the S. & O. Railroad. Switch-rods were placed along side of the rails at the road crossing near Keel Ridge. But, fortunately, the design of the cowardly perpetrators proved futile, the train passing over the obstructions in safety. The cars contained miners on their way to work.—Sharpsville Advertiser.

SO FAR as the wool trade in our own county is concerned, we have no change from last week's report to make. There is but little, if any, being purchased by local buyers, while we do not know of a single eastern buyer being within our borders. Our growers do not evince any disposition to sell at the prices recently ruling—forty to forty-three cents.—Washington Examiner.

THERE resides in Georgetown, Beaver county, a family of eight members consisting of father, mother and six children all of whom were born and still continue deaf and dumb. They communicate with each other by means of signs, writing, &c., and manage to get along among themselves almost as well and perhaps more peaceably than many families who have the power of all their senses. The parents were both educated in a deaf and dumb asylum, are quite intelligent, and beautiful writers. The father is at present engaged in the shoe making business, and is educating his children at the same institution that he and his wife attended many years ago.—Beaver Argus and Radical.

OHIO NEWS.

GEO. WILLIAMS of Logan county, Ohio, committed suicide on Saturday.

THE time of the Cadiz Camp Meeting has been changed from August 5th, to August 19th.

A LITTLE girl named Connolly was scalded to death at Youngstown on Thursday, by falling into a vat of hot water.

SOME of the tobacco growers of Guernsey county have replanted their crops the third time on account of the grasshoppers.

A POLICEMAN in Wooster, on Saturday night, shot and wounded a young man named Keefer, for giving a false alarm of fire.

A LITTLE boy named Hugh Headington had his foot crushed to a jelly one day last week, while playing at the turn table at Cadiz.

S. H. BAKER, ESQ., one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Salem village, Fairfield county, fell dead on Thursday.

THE Spring Grove Camp Meeting, to be held within a mile and a half of Wellsville, commences on Thursday, August 19th prox.

THERE are twenty-two Granges now organized in Franklin county, with a membership numbering some sixteen or seventeen hundred.

THE Mahoning Valley Agricultural Association will hold their fourth annual fair at Newton Falls, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of September.

GOV. ALLEN has accepted an invitation to attend the Saengerfest at Youngstown, on Wednesday, August 11th prox.—Youngstown Vindicator.

ALL the prisoners in the jail at Wooster, four in number, made their escape on the evening of the 23d inst. One was recaptured, but three are still at large.

A TEN year old son of Hiram Hostetter fell from a tree on his father's farm near Minerva, Saturday last, and died in a few hours from injuries received.—Carroll county Chronicle.

JACOB HENDRICKS, an old and respected citizen of Beaver township, Mahoning county, died suddenly at his home on the evening of July 15th, in the sixty-second year of his age.

THE 29th O. V. I. will have a reunion on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August at Stow Lake, about one and one-half miles from Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county. The regiment will go into camp and expect to have a grand time.

A NUMBER of citizens of Mt. Vernon recently burned down a small building in the suburbs of the town, that had been rented by Councils for the reception of a man afflicted with smallpox.—Mt. Vernon Banner.

THE Sunday Morning Times is the name of a new newspaper venture at Zanesville, Mr W. W. Pyle editor and proprietor. It presents a bright and handsome appearance and is edited in the spiciest style. It is independent in politics, but will advocate the election of a portion of the Democratic county and State ticket.

JOHN BIGLER, a two year prisoner, and William J. Stewart, a seven year man, had an encounter in one of the penitentiary shops at Columbus Saturday morning, Bigler had been confined in the dungeon for pinching Stewart's hand with a knife at the supper table, and when the prisoners met in the shops Bigler accused Stewart of being the cause of his disgrace and assaulted him.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

Pittsburgh Female College AND Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music

Elegant buildings, twenty-eight teachers. Charges to suit the times, and less than any school in the United states affording equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term opens SEPTEMBER 8. Send to REV. I.C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a circular. jy24:eod&Wsw

NEW PATENT Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 24, 1871.

Third floor above Fifth Street.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the state. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anaesthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal:lyr

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,

Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $30,000 to $100,000. de28— THOS. F. STEWART.

LANE BROTHERS WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets

Duff & Campbell, MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW GLASS, And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. w-s&W

VERNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Marble, Granite and Stone Work. 386 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY. ja25eodt&eowW

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, PLAIN SPRING WAGONS, FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done. O. COLEMAN & SON

J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS 285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITON, GUN MATERIALS FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap. w&&W

PATENTS.

GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 3, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above. fa27:1yd&

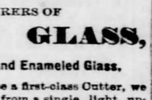
BOILERS and ENGINES

On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, rly:W Nos. 33 and 40, Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

PRICE'S VEGETABLE PIMPLE REMEDY, used with astonishingly satisfactory results for over ten years in private practice. A Standard Remedy for all diseases of the face. Sent post paid on receipt of price Small Bottles 50 cents; large bottles $1, one-half dozen large bottles $5. Send for half dozen and sell it to your friends. Address J. H. PRICE, P. O. Box 53, Olyphant, Luzerne County, Pa. jy-38-1mw

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal



HAND DRILLS and WHEEL HOES. THREE new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier, and six times faster than the old hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs 189 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Circulars free. A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A TON OF HAY deposited in 3 to 5 minutes to any part of the Mow or Stack with Nellis' O. H. Horse Hay Fork and Patent Conveyer. No extra expense to Farmers or Conveyer. Descriptive catalogue free. Reliable Agents wanted. Address A. J. NELLIS & CO., jul2:1mW Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 3333 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6:16tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in sight, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

PUBLIC MEETING IN NASHVILLE.

Resolutions of Condolence Adopted.

How the News Was Received Throughout the Country.

Full Account of the Ex-President's Death.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—Specials to the Nashville papers from Greenville, Tenn., this morning, report that ex-President Johnson was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday evening at the residence of his daughter, in Carter county. He is lying in a very critical condition and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—A Greenville, Tenn., special to the Avalanche says: Ex-President Johnson received a very severe stroke of paralysis at four o'clock, Wednesday, at his daughter's residence in Carter county. Feeling has been partially restored to his left side. He speaks intelligently and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NASHVILLE, July 31.—A public meeting of the citizens of this city was held this evening to express condolence and sympathy over the death of Ex-President Johnson.

The following resolutions were adopted:

First—That we have heard with sorrow of the sad bereavement of the people of Tennessee in the loss of a guide who has for so many years pointed out the right way to political safety, and whose services at this time appeared to us so important to the Republic.

Second — That we deeply sympathize with his aged and afflicted wife in her bereavement, with his daughter and son and their families in the loss they are called on to mourn.

Third—That, in view of the exalted character, great labors and sublime lessons taught to his generation and countrymen, a committee from various counties of middle Tennessee be appointed to select some suitable place and day for appropriately observing the obsequies of our departed countryman, and that the committee be authorized to select some person who shall prepare an address upon instructions which Andrew Johnson's life has given his countrymen, and the following persons be appointed as such committee: [The committee is composed of over one hundred of the most prominent citizens of middle Tennessee.]

Every arrangement is made for the funeral, which is to take place at Greenville, Tenn., on Tuesday, but this may be changed and the remains brought to this city for interment.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

A special to the Nashville papers from Greenville at eleven o'clock, to-night, says: Ex-President Andrew Johnson died of paralysis and heart disease at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, in Carter county, some forty-five miles east of here, this morning at half-past two o'clock. He had been complaining somewhat of ill-health during the past month, but felt no serious apprehensions. Last Wednesday he took the morning train to visit his daughter, with whom Mrs. Johnson had been sojourning for the past six weeks. He rode in a hack from Carter's depot to her residence, some six miles distant, and seemed in good spirits. On his arrival he eat a hearty dinner, and after a few minutes of general conversation retired up stairs and was talking alone with his granddaughter, Miss Lillie Stover. While thus engaged his tongue refused utterance, and to her great consternation, he fell from his seat on the floor. Help was instantly summoned, and almost as soon as raised he expressed indistinctly that his right side was paralyzed.

After being taken to bed, when the family spoke of sending for a physician, he forbade it, saying that he would soon recover. In this way the summoning of medical aid was deferred for twenty-four hours, when Dr. Jobe was called from Elizabethtown, some two miles distant. He instantly began heroic treatment, aided by Dr. Cameron and seemed at one time, on the next day, to be succeeding. The patient conversed imperfectly in regard to domestic matters and did not seem conscious of approaching dissolution, but his case was beyond the skill of a physician, and at seven o'clock last night he became unconscious. Mrs. Patterson and Andrew Johnson, Jr., arrived an hour later with two physicians from Greenville —Drs. Brey and Taylor, but he did not recognize any of them, and after seven hours and a half of unconsciousness peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his wife, children and all his grandchildren except the son and daughter of ex-Senator Patterson.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS MAKING FOR HIS FUNERAL.

The body will be brought here to-morrow morning, and be buried with Masonic honors on Tuesday. Knoxville requested the honor of burying the illustrious dead, but the family, unwilling that his remains should be removed from home to any place unless possibly the capitol of the State he has so long and faithfully served. Extensive preparations are accordingly being made by various civic and military organizations to attend the funeral here, where they will be joined by the citizens of this and neighboring counties.

ANOTHER REPORT.

CHATTANOOGA, July 31.—The death of Andrew Johnson at 2:30 this morning is now confirmed. He desired that his winding sheet be the flag of his country.

HONORING THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Fish, now in New York, has been informed of the death of ex-President Johnson. It is customary on the decease of an ex-President to issue an executive order announcing the event and directing the Departments to be draped in mourning, and that during the funeral all public business be suspended.

As a mark of respect to ex-President Johnson the flag was at half-mast from the staff over the music stand of the Executive Mansion and from various public buildings in the city.

Intelligence of the death of Andrew Johnson produces much sorrow in this city, even among those politically opposed to him. His long public service in Washington had secured him many warm personal friends.

PRESIDENT GRANT VISIBLY AFFECTED.

LONG BRANCH, July 31.— President Grant was out driving this afternoon when informed of the death of ex-President Johnson. He was visibly affected.

HOW THE SAD NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN OTHER CITIES.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—The death of ex-President Johnson caused a profound sensation here, although not altogether unexpected, after the dispatches received last night. His political friends were deeply affected and his enemies silenced by his sudden death.

LITTLE ROCK, July 31.—The announcement of the death of Andrew Johnson creates profound sorrow here.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Soon after the announcement to-day of the death of ex-President Johnson, flags were placed at half-mast over City Hall.

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ISSUED.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following executive order has been issued·

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1875.

It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tennessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency with the varied nature and length of his public services will cause him to be long remembered, and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive mansion and the several departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral and that all public business be suspended on that day. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,

By the President. John L. Cadwalader Acting Secretary of State.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Further Particulars of the Recent Failure.

THE RECENT FAILURE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Trenton Banking Company, of Trenton, N. J., which lost $160,000 by the Jay Cooke failure, loses $100,000 by the suspension of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

A responsible officer of one of the largest banks of this city, yesterday stated that Duncan, Sherman & Co. had nearly $700,000 tied up in securities of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, of which Duncan was President, and a small amount in the Selma and Gulf Road. It is understood, also, that in one of their settlements, Duncan, Sherman & Co. have been obliged to take $300,000 in Alabama State bonds, which is now quoted at thirty-five cents on the dollar.

LARGE REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

It appears that transfers of real estate have been recorded at the Register's office this week, on the part of William Butler Duncan and other members of the firm, to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars. The deeds just recorded date from 1868 to 1874. The name of the grantee is freshly inserted in a different handwriting from the body of the deed.

THOSE TRANSFERS EXPLAINED.

William B. Duncan, of Duncan & Sherman explains the transfer of real estate, as follows: The bank building, he said, was sold to his father, Alexander Duncan, June 6, 1868, for $300,000 subject to a mortgage of $200,000. On May 26, 1867, property No. 13, Pine street, was sold to Alexander Duncan for $58,824, subject to a mortgage of $40,000. The consideration for both these transfers was paid at the time in cash. Other deeds, &c., Duncan said, including the deed of the Fourteenth street property now put on record were long ago lodged with the agent of Alexander Duncan to secure certain credit granted to Duncan, Sherman & Co. by parties in London under the guarantee of Alexander Duncan, for which the firm place deeds with the agent to be recorded at the pleasure of Alexander Duncan. In case the credit was not used, the agent was to return the deeds to Duncan, Sherman & Co. Under this credit a certain amount has been drawn and the agent therefore recorded the security in accordance with Alexander Duncan's instructions. Mr. Duncan said that other deeds made by members of the firm in previous years a list of which has been published, cover old transactions in real estate which have no connection whatever with the present failure.

CANADA BANKERS SUSPEND.

TORONTO, July 29.—Messrs. Campbell & Cassets, bankers and brokers, have suspended until advices can be received from England as to the fate of the sterling bills of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on foreign agents, on which Campbell & Co. are endorsers.

EXCITEMENT ON THE CONTINENT OVER THE FAILURE.

PARIS, July 29.—Many telegrams were received here from Americans, in various parts of the continent, holding letters of credit issued by Duncan, Sherman & Co., which have been dishonored, inquiring about them. It was rumored here to-day that English and American bankers would accept Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s circular notes, and there was much disappointment when the report was found to be untrue.

CONDITION OF J. B. FORD & CO.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., in a card, state that the depression in their book business continued since the panic of 1873, and was aggravated by a fire in their bindery in February last, which paralyzed the spring sales. They claim that their assets, at bare cost, exceed their liabilities by over $80,000. The Christian Union, they say, is sustained by ample capital. Its condition is sound and its prospects bright. The statement that it has lost ground since the trial is not true. Ford & Co.'s connection with it is simply that, beside being stockholders in the company, they have been employed as publishers of the paper. They have resigned that charge, and after the 15th of August the business of the paper will be transacted by their successors.

ACTION OF THE CREDITORS.

At the meeting of the creditors of J. B. Ford & Co., it was stated that the assets are $88,000 in excess of the liabilities. A committee was appointed to prepare action. The liabilities are not stated. The business will be continued, subject to the action of the creditors, but payments are temporarily suspended.

SUIT AGAINST THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

In the suit of James D. Fowler and George M. Fowler vs. the Commercial Warehouse Company, Judge Westbrook to day appointed John Baird receiver of the company. Baird gives bond in the sum of $250,000. His securities are John J. Jore and Cornelius H. Delamater. The company are enjoined from disposing of any of their property.

CABLE STOCKS.

LONDON, July 29.--The Post's financial article says: Shares of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. advanced yesterday, while those of the direct United States Cable declined, on the unconfirmed rumor that the steamship Faraday had abandoned the attempt to repair the injury to the direct cable, and returned to England. The direct cable shares now are quoted at seven pounds.

One hundred and eighteen thousand pounds of gold has gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

BERNE, July 29.—Twenty-two hundred workmen, employed at St. Gothard tunnel struck work to-day and gathered at the northern entrance of the tunnel and blocked it. The Swiss government sent a body of troops to the spot who dispersed the rioters, killing two and wounding several.

CONTINUED RAINS.

Immense Damage Done Throughout the South and West.

MILES OF TRACK WASHED AWAY.

Travel on Several Roads Entirely Suspended.

Crops of all Kinds Seriously Damaged.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Accounts reached here of another very heavy rain storm in Central Missouri. Rain fell from twelve to twenty-four hours in different localities and did great damage to the crops and railroads. Large sections of flat country were submerged and creeks and streams of all kinds overflowed their banks. Trains were stopped on some roads by wash-outs of tracks and culverts, and by landslides, and trains were badly delayed by high water or unsafe track or bridges. The storm is said to be the severest of the season.

A SEVERE STORM.

MARIETTA, O., July 29.—A severe storm of rain and wind passed over us last night, causing a heavy loss of property. The five-story warehouse of the Marietta Chair Company, filled with furniture, was blown down, and with its contents destroyed. The loss is estimated at $75,000 No insurance. The whole country is submerged and crops greatly injured, and there is great havoc among the shade trees and chimneys.

HIGH WATERS ANTICIPATED.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—The outlook in regard to the overflow is gloomy this evening. Contrary to all expectations, the river here rose an inch to-day and this afternoon a heavy rainstorm swept over the city and adjacent country, while news of heavy rains and freshets in the Missouri and Ohio valleys indicate still further advance with little prospects of a speedy decline.

GREAT DAMAGE FROM RAINS.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Reports of damage by the late rains continue to be received from all parts of southern Ohio and southern Indiana. All report swollen streams, submerged corn and sprouting wheat.

OMAHA, Neb., July 30.—Lincoln advices state that the heaviest rains in that section of country and southeast have damaged property along the line of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. It is stated that the road-bed is damaged badly a distance of twenty-one miles. The B & M. in Nebraska is reported as having suffered some damage and the track is under water about a mile and a half.

THE RIVER STILL RISING—GLOOMY APPREHENSIONS.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—The stage of the river is the all absorbing topic here at present, both on 'change and the streets and press and signal telegrams from above are eagerly scanned. The river rose an inch again to-day and now stands fifteen inches below the high water of this spring and three feet two inches below the flood of '67. A few inches more rise will do considerable injury to the cotton and corn on plantations unprotected by levees, while those protected are liable to serious injury from "sipe" water. The situation this evening in view of continued rise at Cairo and St. Louis is a gloomy one.

A CYCLONE IN INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—A Gazette Indianapolis special says: A cyclone passed through Holidaysburg, Fountain county, Indiana, on last Sunday night, tearing houses to pieces, uprooting trees, and sweeping things generally before it. Five women were killed. Among the names of the killed thus far ascertained are Mrs. Sowers, Mrs. Sample and Mrs. Patterson. A hired girl and a little daughter of Mrs. Sowers were also among the victims.

A special to the same paper from Cambridge City, Indiana, says that 250 feet of the track of the Whitewater Valley Railroad has been washed out, and a bridge carried away. A large force of men are engaged in repairing the damage.

TRAINS DELAYED.

LITTLE ROCK, July 30.—A heavy rain storm occurred along the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri, which has prevented any trains from arriving in this city to-day.

ST. LOUIS, July 31—The Republican's Kansas City special says: A terrible storm occurred in that vicinity again yesterday, and last night the track of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, between Camden and Orrick was so badly damaged that all trains have been abandoned. The track of the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Road at Chanute, Kansas, where it crosses the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road was also badly washed and no trains have reached the city for the past twenty-four hours.

Rain storms of the past four days still continue in this and almost every other section of the State. Great quantities of rain have also fallen in all adjoining States, and aside from damage done to railroads, crops of all kinds sustained great injury, and nearly all streams are so swollen that considerable apprehension is felt here of a freshet in the Missouri and Missippi river. After rising nearly three feet, the river here is falling to-night, but no doubt will be swelling again to-morrow, and if rain continues a day or two longer, there must in the nature of the case be pretty high water.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, July 31.—The situation as regards the river is more hopeful to-night in view of being stationary here and declining at St. Louis, but still it is regarded as dangerous. Some damage has resulted from sipe water as levees are perfectly saturated and the weather continues showery.

THE SITUATION IN KANSAS.

ATCHISON, July 31.—Considerable damage has been done to small grain yet standing by the heavy rains of the past two weeks. Corn, however, is growing with wonderful vigor and this crop will,it is thought, be the largest ever produced in the State, even on the eastern border where locusts destroyed the planting. Corn was replanted late in June and is now from five to seven feet high and the prospect is it will yield a full crop. The heavy rain of Tuesday last damaged the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad; that its trains have not passed over the road since that date. It will be repaired and trains running regularly Monday.

HEAVY RAINS THROUGHOUT OHIO AND INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Specials to the Commercial to-night give accounts of heavy rains during the past twenty-four hours in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and further damage to the crops. Danville Ill., reports all the bottom lands along the Vermillion river overflown and that the stream is full of floating wheat shocks. Secorville, Ind., reports the most damaging rain of the season. The streams are flooding the country. Several hundred feet of the Indiana and Lafayette Railroad was washed out and two bridges over Crooked Creek moved out of line. The waters are receding to-night on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad. Culverts and track are reported gone in several places north and south of the Greencastle. The Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad is also reported washed out east and west of Greencastle. The Vandolia road also have lost a bridge over the West White creek near Cartersburg, Ind. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroads are reported washed out near Crawfordsville and it is thought trains will not get through before Tuesday.

The Commercial's Somerset, Ohio, special remarks that a terrific hail storm occurred this afternoon. Stones the size of large hickory nuts were followed by a heavy rain. Considerable damage was done to the Hickory Valley Railroad.

An Enquirer special from Circleville, Ohio, reports the Scioto river very high and still rising. Bottom lands are all under water and considerable wheat floated off. A special to the same paper from Urbana, Ohio, says: The creeks are swollen to the rivers and all flat lands inundated. Rain is still falling and streams are rising. Wheat has already been destroyed by the rain and army worm is cutting grass and oats.

A special from Lima, Ohio, reports serious damage to the crops in that vicinity from rain and army worm. Corn is reported as badly beaten down by water.

An Enquirer's Oxford, Ohio, special says: The most severe rain of the season fell for two days. Creeks are reported higher than for many years and covered with fencing timber, wheat, oats and barley. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis railroad line run no trains to-night owing to a land slide and washes. Report reaches here to-night from Hamilton, Ohio, that the Miami river is out of its banks and the western part of that city is partially submerged to a depth of three or four feet. No trains are out to-night on the Pan Handle, or the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton roads.

A FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI BOTTOM INEVITABLE.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—The signal service reports this evening show that an overflow is inevitable. The river here rose half an inch and another heavy rise is reported at St. Louis and a steady advance at Cairo with general rains in the country above this leave little hope that planters in the Mississippi bottom will escape the dreaded inundation, and that their crops which were never better will be lost.

AGRICULTURAL.

REPORTS FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Gloomy Accounts of the Condition of the Crops.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Special telegrams to the Journal from eighty out of ninety-two counties in Indiana and twenty-five of eastern counties of Illinois furnish a discouraging account of the condition of the crops. The details of damages are remarkably uniform, the best showing for wheat being in the extreme northern tier of Indiana counties; elsewhere but a small portion can be saved, it having sprouted on the shock and at least two-thirds is already ruined. Corn is in a fair condition except in low lands which are under water. Oats and hay in some sections are rolling on the ground and fair weather for two weeks would not enable farmers to save more than half a crop. The crop is almost entirely ruined. It is raining heavily and steadily throughout the State to-night and streams are already bank full and will pass beyond all restraint to-morrow.

THE CROPS NEARLY RUINED IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Reports from all portions of Southern Ohio to-night give gloomy accounts of continued rains and damage to crops. The Big Miami river to-night at Cleves is rising at the rate of six inches per hour, and the bottoms are all under water. Three thousand acres of corn between Cleves and Lawrenceburg are flooded. At Morow, Ohio, a terrible rainfall occurred this afternoon, and the Little Miama is reported as flooding the town. In the vicinity of Marrietta, the damage done by the storm on Wednesday was immense. Wheat and oats crops are reported entirely washed away, and the Muskingin river is full of floating grain. At all points rain is reported as still falling, and great danger is apprehended for a further overflow of the river and smaller streams. Crops are considered entirely lost.

ALARMING CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The crop situation in this State, as well as in the large portions of the adjacent States is becoming very alarming. There is a heavy rain fall every day, and the short intermission, with a hot sun shine aggravates the evil. This kind of weather has continued for about six weeks, and is believed to be without a parallel. In the last day or two, the rainfall has increased and gloomy apprehensions are felt in all sections of the country. The corn crop has not been damaged seriously as yet, but it is believed that the crop of wheat, oats, rye, barley and hay has been injured fifty per cent. in quality and quantity. The tobacco crop is greatly injured. The situation is extremely precarious and it is believed that if the weather does not improve within the next ten days the yield will be reduced as low as in 1874, in which year the product was not more than twenty per cent. of an average crop. It is feared that that may be destroyed.

POLITICAL.

Oregon Democratic Convention.

AN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Democratic State Convention of Oregon, nomied Lafayette Lane for Congress. He son of Gen. Joe Lane, and is a young lawyer of some ability and is a Democratic politician of the most radical stripe.

THE PLATFORM

covers State rights; the payment of the public debt; resumption of specie payments; legislative control of fares and freights; demands reform in all departments; bids for the support of the patrons of husbandry; opposes protective tariff, paper currency, National banks, Chinese emigration, fraud and corruption in office.

OBITUARY.

LITTLE ROCK, July 29.—Hon. J. T. Elliott, ex member of Congress from the third Congressional district this State, died at Camden yesterday.

NORFOLK, Va., July 30.—Gen. Geo. E. Pickett died to-night, after a brief illness.

LITTLE ROCK, July 30.—The funeral of Rev. Father O'Kean, pastor of the Catholic Church at this place, took place this afternoon. It was one of the largest ever witnessed in the city.

BOSTON, July 31.—Francis Dane, for many years identified with the boot and shoe trade, died this afternoon. He had large investments in Evansville, Ind.

DR. VON SCHWEETZER.

BERLIN, July 31.—Dr. Von Schweetzer, a leader of the Social Democrats, is dead.

Senator Thurman's Speech.

His Views on the Currency Question—What the Ohio Platform Does Say And What It Does Not Say—The Question of the Finances Wholly in the Hands of Congress—Radical Centralization And Its Dangers.

[Special Dispatch to The Post.]

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 31.—Senator Thurman addressed a large audience today, on the issues of the day. He was introduced by Col. Barnabas Burns, Liberal Republican. The speech was favorably received and elicited decided enthusiasm. Following are the leading points advanced by Senator Thurman:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are at the commencement of a political campaign of more than usual importance. Two years ago the Democracy carried Ohio by a small majority. That victory preserved the organization of the party and made other Democratic victories possible. It was the forerunner of the more extended triumphs that have since been achieved.

Last year a tidal wave, as it has been called, passed over the Republic. More than twenty years, from the most powerful to the smallest of our Commonwealths, recorded their condemnation of the party in power. New York, whose wealth and population have conferred upon her the name of "The Empire State," gave an opposition majority of over fifty thousand. Georgia, called the Empire State of the South, did better yet, giving a majority of over sixty thousand. Pennsylvania, for the first time in many years, vindicated her ancient renown as the keystone of the Democratic arch. Indiana ceased to be a doubtful State, and rolled up a Democratic majority of twenty-three thousand. And our own Ohio spoke with no uncertain voice, our majority on the State ticket being seventeen thousand, and on the Congressional tickets nearly twenty-seven thousand.

These may serve as illustrations of the emphasis with which the people, nine months ago, set the seal of their condemnation upon Radical misrule. But no illustration would be complete that omitted the most significant and unlooked for result of all. Massachusetts, old Massachusetts—as firmly wedded to the Republican party, as men supposed, as is Plymouth Rock bound to the earth in which it is imbedded—cast off, for a time at least, her Radical shackles, and placed a sterling, unflinching Democrat at the head of her government. The results of these elections filled the Radical leaders with dismay; but no party ever yet voluntarily surrendered power, and it was, therefore, in the natural order of events that these leaders should earnestly strive to recover the ground they had lost. Hence, from the first day of the late session of Congress to the last, they seemed to have but one object in view—to gather together their scattered hosts and consolidate them, as in former years, in a resistless phalanx. Upon almost every question of public importance, party interest was preferred to the interest of the people. The most important measures were matured in the secret recesses of a caucus, and the consciences of members stifled by party decrees.

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You, my fellow Democrats of Richland, are what are called hard-money men, and I am a hard-money man—that is to say, we do not believe in an irredeemable paper currency; we believe that such a currency must necessarily fluctuate in value, lead to speculation and extravagance, and benefit no one but money-shavers and speculators. We believe that our currency should consist of gold and silver, and, for convenience, paper convertible at par into gold and silver at the will of the holder. In this we concur with the uniform teachings of the Democratic party, with the opinion of every really eminent political economist the world over, with the lessons of experience found in the history of every commercial nation, and with the views of almost the entire body of the business men of America. Now, it has been roundly asserted, and with a violence of speech that might be considered intemperate, that the platform of our late Convention means just the opposite of our opinions; that it means an irredeemable paper currency now and forever, and, consequently, that gold or silver, or paper convertible into gold and silver, shall never form a part of our circulating medium. But certainly no such idea is expressed in the platform, nor do I believe that it is entertained by a majority of those who approve it. I know that there are men who advocate the abandonment of gold and silver as money; who scout the idea of redeemability of the currency; who assert that whatever the Government calls money is money, and who regard irredeemable greenbacks as the best currency the world ever saw. But I do not think that these men constituted a majority of the late Convention or of its committee on resolutions. Had such been the case their views would have been expressed without ambiguity. But you look in vain in the platform for a direct expression in favor of irredeemability, or a direct assertion that gold and silver should be demonetized. It advocates the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes, but it nowhere says that the greenbacks should be irredeemable. On the contrary, it contemplates that they shall be brought to par with gold, and although we may not be quite able to see how that can be done in the mode proposed, its desirableness is most distinctly and fully recognized. And then, as to inflation, the platform does not expressly demand more currency. It denounces contraction, but does not say in plain words, Give us inflation. What it does say is, "that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade;" and this is all. Now, I suppose that there is not, and never has been, a man in any civilized country who would not say that the volume of currency should be equal to the wants of trade.

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Now, the gentlemen who framed this platform are able and bold men, masters of the English tongue, capable of saying what they mean, and by no means afraid to say it. When, therefore, they plainly denounce contraction, but fail to expressly advocate inflation, is not the presumption fair that they do not mean inflation? Understand me, I am not defending the platform, for in some particulars I do not like it, and I leave to those who approve it the task of its advocacy. Nor am I criticising it, for I have no disposition to be critical, and I leave the role to our common adversaries. But I think it but justice to say that the platform has been constructed to mean more than is expressed in it, and more than was meant, as I believe, by those who framed it. In saying this I do not lose sight of the interpretation placed upon it by some of its friends. I know that some of its warmest advocates regard it as a declaration against gold and silver, and for an irredeemable greenback currency now and forever, coupled with great and permanent inflation; but for reasons that I have partly stated, and others that I have no time to state, I believe that these men are comparatively few in number. The truth is that there is a wide diversity of opinion among the people of all parties upon this subject. There are Democratic hard-money men and Democratic paper-money men; Republican hard-money men and Republican paper-money men, Democratic resumptionists and Democratic inflationists, and Republican resumptionists and Republican inflationists. The question is not strictly a party question. Honest men of all parties may be found on its opposite sides, and so it has ever been after every great panic by which the country has been afflicted. I have not heard an argument, pro or con, that has not been advanced a hundred times in Europe and America before the panic of 1873. But in the end truth is sure to prevail, and in the meantime hard words and bitter accusations serve no good purpose.

Again: The currency question, so far as legislation can affect it, rests with Congress. The officers to be elected in Ohio this year will have, as I have already said, no jurisdiction over it. It is a National, and not a mere State concern; and although every State has a perfect right to express its opinion upon it, and may very properly do so, yet its solution is devolved upon the representatives of all the States in the Congress assembled. And the drafting of a National party platform upon it, to be submitted to the people, is the office of a National Convention representing the party in all the States. Such a Convention of our party will meet next year, and its deliverance, we may fairly presume, will reflect the opinion and manifest the will of the entire Democracy of the Republic.

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But it is time to refer more particularly to some of the points of difference between us and our adversaries, and to some of the causes of complaint that justly exist against Radical administration. And first, let us briefly consider local self-government and its opposite, centralization. What is local self government? It is not nullification or secession, as its enemies so often falsely assert. It has nothing in common with the doctrines of nullification or secession. It may exist, and in better days of the Republic did exist, as fully and completely in the Union as it could have done had every State been, to all intents, a separate sovereignty. Local self-government is simply the right of a community to make and administer its own laws upon every subject that concerns it alone. To illustrate: "The doctrine of local self-government demands that the laws that govern the purely domestic concerns of Ohio shall be made and administered by Ohio alone. The doctrine of centralization, on the contrary, demands that these laws shall be made by the Congress of the United States, and administered by the Federal Judiciary and Executive. You see at once how widely and radically different are these two systems, and how momentous must be the consequences of maintaining the one or the other.

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But some one may say, "Surely there is no danger of any such thing; surely no one thinks of overthrowing the Government of the States."

But, within the last ten years, State Government after State Government has been overthrown by Congress, and other Governments instituted in their stead, such as Congress saw fit to dictate; and this, not in a time of war, but in a time of profound and universal peace. Not to multiply instances, look at the case of Georgia, in which members of her General Assembly were ousted from their seats and others seated in their stead, not by the decision of any functionaries created by the Constitution of that State, but by the arbitrary and unconstitutional mandate of the Federal Congress.

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Congress having set this example of the overthrow of a State Government, in a time of peace, it is not wonderful that it was soon imitated and followed by other Federal officers and departments. And hence the high-handed and atrocious proceedings that have occurred in Louisiana. In 1872 the people of that State elected their State officers, one-half of their Senate, and the whole of their House of Representatives. The election resulted in the choice of the Democratic, or Conservative, candidates for the State offices by majorities ranging from nine to fifteen thousand, and the choice of a decided Conservative majority of the House of Representatives. And yet no one of the State officers thus chosen has been permitted to execute his office, and the Conservative majority in the House of Representatives was turned into a Republican majority by the expulsion of Conservatives duly elected and the seating in their stead of Republicans who had been defeated at the polls; and thus the will of the people, lawfully expressed was set at defiance, the lawfully elected Government completely overthrown, and a revolutionary, usurping and tutleless Government inaugurated in its stead.

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The great question, then, that ought to engage the attention of the American people, the question that far transcends in importance and overshadows all others, is: How can we preserve our free Republican system and Constitution; how perpetuate that complex yet wonderfully wise scheme of rule, by which the powers of government are divided between a National goverament, on the one hand, exercising certain delegated powers that concern the whole Republic, and State governments, on the other hand, controlling all purely local and domestic concerns? Upon the maintenance of this system depend the perpetuity of the Union, the character and beneficence of the laws, and the peace, prosperity and liberty of the people. To repeat what I have said on a former occasion, "Without our system of States, the Federal Government would never have existed; without them it could never have extended from ocean to ocean; without them a happy, contented, free and prosperous people would never have been our boast. And whenever they shall cease to exist, or shall become but a name, the foundations of the Republic will have crumbled away and the structure they supported will hasten to its fall."

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Is a great and overshadowing public necessity, an imperious demand of public virtue, a wise and circumspect regard for the future, that require the people to exercise the only effective power in their hands by making a change in their rulers. Understand me: I do not say that a party should lose power because in a few instances, here and there, official delinquents have been found in it, for those are accidents that no party can always guard against. The most that it can do is to punish the offenders. But when the delinquencies are not few and casual, when they extend over a long period of time, when they are found in almost every department of government, and, instead of being repressed, are seen to increase in magnitude and number, then the people are false to their interest, false to their virtue, false to good government, false to the perpetuity of free institutions, if they fail to apply the proper remedy, a change of rulers.

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And here I cannot refrain from an observation that seems to me most pertinent and well timed. We hard-money men have been admonished again and again that if the Democratic ticket shall be elected this year in Ohio it will be taken as an indorsement of the currency planks in the platform, and the disease of inflation and irredeemable paper money will become epidemic and menace the country with ruin and disgrace. For myself, I do not share in this exaggerated terror; for if the hard-money Democrats do their duty, as I am sure they will, if they stand faithfully and firmly by their principles, and advocate them with manly independence whenever necessary, no such evil results will follow from the election of our ticket.

But now turn to the other side, and ask yourselves what would be the result of a triumph of the Radical ticket upon the Know-Nothing foundation on which it now stands. Surely it requires no great foresight to see that such a triumph would tend to drag religion into politics from one end of the Republic to the other, to prostitute it to the base purposes of partisan triumph, to create an union between the dominant sects and the ruling party in the State, as detrimental in its effects as an union of church and State itself, and to convulse society to its very foundations as it never has been convulsed in the United States. Were there no other consideration but this, no other valid objection to Radical success but this, it would be amply, more than amply, sufficient to make it the imperative duty of every Democrat to give his earnest support to his ticket.

Let us, then, gird up our loins, and inviting all who are opposed to Radical misrule to join us, make a supreme and unfaltering effort for victory, with the full assurance that, whatever dangers may beset our path, the triumph of Democracy will in the end be the triumph of the Constitution, and insure the restoration of good government, fraternal feelings, and peace, prosperity and happiness.

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

Board of Commissioners Wait on the President.

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—The Board of Indian Commissioners called on President Grant this morning and remained with him until noon. The administration of Indian affairs was earnestly discussed. The President announced his unfaltering confidence in the humane and christian policy by him adopted.

The subject of the charges made by Prof. Marsh was discussed and a most thorough investigation of them demanded. Prof. Geo. H. Atherton and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, have already gone forward to serve on the Commission of Investigation. The President was earnest in pledging full power of execution in reforming any branch of service and pledged his hearty co-operation with the Board, with whom he is in entire accord. Neither the Secretary of the Interior nor Commissioner of Indian Affairs were present at the conference.

The gradual removal of all Indians in the country to the Indian territory, south of Kansas, was discussed and measures adopted looking to the carrying out of the plan.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have issued an address to the Christian public asking their support of the humane policy toward the Indians. They say that this policy, despite assaults upon it, has been eminently successful. The Indians are taking on manners and occupations of civilized life. In regard to Indian agents, while they admit that perhaps few may have become corrupt, feel confident that the Government was never so faithfully served in this respect as at the present time. Neither the Board nor the Government could be justified in accepting loud-mouthed accusation as an evidence of guilt, as most of the charges come from disappointed contractors and traders whose hope of gain, under more careful letting of contracts and rigid inspection of supplies, is gone. Nor, on the other hand, would they be justified in withholding the most rigid investigation, when, as in some cases, charges are made by respectable and responsible parties. They appeal to the Missionary Board to nominate none but the best men for the position of agents and state that in all measures of reform they have the cordial support of the Government.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY ELICITED.

OMAHA, July 29.—The Indian Commissioners while here made several important discoveries as to the way supplies have been furnished Indians. One miller testifies to having put up eighty-seven pounds of flour in sacks that he knows were turned in at 100 pounds. Another contractor lost by the freezing of 700 head of cattle that the Indian agent gave a receipt for. People in this section back Prof. Marsh, many from personal knowledge.

NOT ASSASSINATED.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—A dispatch from a reliable source in the Indian Territory says: Reports that were circulated yesterday are untrue. He is at home and well and has been in no difficulty. His re-election next Monday is considered certain.

NEW YORK.

The O'Connell Centennial.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, and who accompanied the Papal embassy through the West and Canada, has been selected to deliver an oration on the occasion of the O'Connell celebration in this city, August 6th. Invitations are to be sent to the President, Cabinet officers, Governor of the State and county officers, and representative men of the several religious denominations.

BEECHER'S SALARY.

The Sun says Augustus Storrs, treasurer of the Plymouth Church, has paid to Henry Ward Beecher $30,000 as the first installment of the $100,000 salary. Two secret meetings of the trustees has been held within the past three weeks, and there has been very much difference of opinion bordering almost to a dissension, as to how the remaining $70,000 shall be raised. The amount paid to Beecher, was the surplus that pew rents netted at the sales in January and covers his regular $20,000 salary.

BANK STATEMENT.

Following is the bank statement: Loans, increased, $1,358,500; specie, decreased, $1,782,200, legal tenders, increased, $518,800; deposits, decreased, $1,062,500; circulation, decreased, $23,500, the reserve shows a loss of $907,775.

A SUGGESTION TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

[Harrisburgh Patriot.]

The act of April 13, 1870, regulating the duties of the State Treasurer and the management of the sinking fund provides that—

"It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer on the first Monday of every month to make a report to the Auditor General, giving in detail the different sums which go to make up the grand total of the amount on that day in the State Treasury, including the amount in the sinking fund, as well as moneys not belonging or applicable to that fund, and giving the amount deposited with each bank or other corporation, firm or individual, or in the vault, giving the name of such bank or other corporation, firm or individual, and when the funds aforesaid are not on call, if any, in the vault or otherwise, giving the amount, kind and value of the securities held for such moneys not on call, which statement shall be made under oath or affirmation, and shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor General's office, and shall be open for the inspection of the Governor, heads of departments, members of the Legislature or of any citizen of the State desiring to inspect the same; and providing further, each bank, corporation or individual shall render an account also corresponding to that of the State Treasurer, on the first Monday of each month, giving the amount of State funds severally deposited during the month and the amount of the deposits then with each bank, corporation or individual."

This law stood unrepealed from April, 1870, till May, 1874, and if its provisions were complied with, the Auditor General will find in his office a perfect record of the transactions of the Treasury and the depositaries and depositories of the moneys of the State.

If the law was not complied with, it

THE PITTSBURGH BOLT WORKS.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF THE THREE FIRMS WITH ONE INTEREST.

On Friday afternoon a meeting of the creditors of Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, of New York, the Pittsburgh Iron Bolt Works and the Girard Tube Works and Iron Company, of Philadelphia, was held at the Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia. The meeting was largely attended by creditors. Messrs. A. M. Brown and D. T. Watson, Esqs., represented the Bolt Works of this city. In its report of the proceedings the Philadelphia Times explains that by dealings of the New York firm and the Bolt Works, their interests became mutual and they indorsed each others notes, whereupon they proceeded to Philadelphia and purchased a large interest in the Girard Tube Works. All would have well but for the continued depression of trade, which compelled all three to tumble. At the meeting the consolidated statements were read making the following showing: Liabilities, including endorsements, of the Girard Tube Works, $289,526 25; of Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, $569,160 20; of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company, $492,694 69; a total of $1,291,381 21. Liabilities without indorsements: Girard Tube Works, $224,-956 25; Gerry, Tilton & Colwell; $285,-714 12; Pittsburgh Bolt Company, $309,-469 72; a total of $820,140 09, while the assets were only $40,331 for the Girard Tube Works, $58,321 27 for Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, and $100,389 47 for the Pittsburgh Bolt works, or a total of $199,042 74. The bills payable of the Girard Tube Works were $225,251 50, and the amount of indebtedness on accounts owed by the company, $14,409 36. Of the bills payable there are notes to the amount of $57,200 which are secured by iron and pipe hypothecated and worth at the present market value $44,704 61. Their property is mortgaged for $103,363 67, and the assets aggregate $71,586 82. The liabilities of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company consist of $380,-462 51 in bills payable, $30,007 21 in accounts owed by the company, $7,500 for unpaid labor and salaries, and $184,224 97 as indorsers. Their good assets comprise a stock on hand of $53,514 66, a cash capital of $1,761 98; bills receivable, $2,629 77, and $50,453 07 in accounts due the company. They have $93,621 15 of bond accounts and bills receivable which are unrealizable, and $4,373 62 of accounts against the Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company, which have been attached by A. B. Miller & Co. They have executed a mortgage and issued bonds for the sum of $200,000, of which $63,200 have been sold, and $136,800 been hypothecated as collateral security by $45,000 worth of bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and $136,800 of the bonds of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company. The detailed statement of the finances of Gerry, Tilton & Colwell show that their liability account includes $308,605 32 in bills payable and assets, of which their notes to the amount of $22,891 20 are secured by pig iron; and their liabilities as indorsers are $223,446 15. Their good assets cousist of $58,321 27 in bills receivable and good outstanding accounts due, with bad assets comprising $86,907 08 worth of bills receivable and uncollectable accounts, $993 41 of doubtful accounts, $1,000 of borrowed pig iron, $15,000 worth of Girard Tube Works and Iron Company's notes, with their indorsement, held by the Riverside Iron Works as collateral to the Pittsburgh Bolt Company's paper; $9,752 50 in replevied bills of lading in their hands of Chess, Smythe & Co., Pittsburgh shippers; $819 75 of an account against E. Samuel & Co., attached by Reed, Stickney & Co.; $138,400 of the Tube Works and Iron Company's stock; $51,600 of the capital stock of the Pittsburgh Bolt Company; $5,500 of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railroad Company. They also hold $54,000 in the third and fourth mortgages on the Girard Tube Works and Iron Company.

From these figures it was announced that the Girard Tube Company are able to pay only fourteen cents on the dollar, Gerry, Tilton & Colwell eleven cents, and the Pittsburgh Bolt Company sixteen cents. Mr. J. C. Bullet then stated that he was authrized to propose, on behalf of the Girard Tube Company and Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, to pay in thirty days twenty-five per cent. on their paper which bears one indorsement; thirty-five per cent. on that which bears two names, and forty-five per cent. on that which is indorsed by all three, and to buy the claims of the Pittsburgh Bolt Works at the same rates. In order to do this the creditors of the Girard Tube Words and the Pittsburgh Bolt Works must assign their claims to the Girard Tube Company."

The proposition of the firms was discussed at some length by the creditors, after which a committee was appointed by the latter to examine and report at another meeting to be held at the same place on Friday next. The following gentlemen compose the committee: John D. Scully, of Pittsburgh; J. C. Henry, of Philadelphia, and James E. Graves, of New York.

FOUND DEAD IN THE PARK.

A VICTIM TO INDIGESTION TAKES HIS LAST SLEEP AT THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT.

About five o'clock Monday morning Officer Cochran noticed the body of a man lying in West Park, Allegheny, near the Humboldt Monument, and upon examination found that the spirit had abandoned its mortal tenement. The officer passed his hand over the body and found that some warmth was still retained in the region of the heart, showing that life had been extinct but a short time. No marks of violence were apparent. The body was removed to the Mayor's office where it was shortly after identified as that of Mr. Richard Robinson, of 218 Arch street. The deceased has been in the employ of Oliver McClintock & Co., for some two years past as collector and assistant book keeper. He was about twenty-four years of age and highly estimated by those who knew him. The grass around where the body was, found bore evidence of a severe struggle with the last enemy of mankind, being torn up by the roots. At one side of the corpse lay the victim's money and on the other side his knife, ring and other articles. An umbrella which he was known to have had when last seen was missing. It had marked on the inside "Oliver McClintock & Co." Any one knowing aught of it will confer a favor on the afflicted friends of the young man, by informing them where it was found, as they are troubled to know how he came to wander to the place where the body was found, and the information may perhaps, shed some light on the matter.

Young Robinson had for some time back complained of suffering intensely from neuralgia in the head, and a few days since remarked to a fellow clerk that he feared it would eventually kill him. He was engaged to be married to a young lady who lives on Federal street, a daughter of Mr. J. K. Brown, and on the evening in question had called to see her. About nine o'clock he left her, stating that he was going to a drug store to get something to relieve his sufferings, and promising to be back in half an hour. From Mr. Brown's he went to Druit's drug store, corner of Montgomery avenue and Federal street. He got some medicine and was advised to see a physician. After bathing his head with camphor, Robinson jumped up suddenly, saying: "I guess I'll go home." He was not seen alive after this time.

Monday an inquest was held. A physician stated that in his opinion the cause of death was congestion of the brain superinduced by indigestion. Mr. Druit also testified that the deceased had vomited at the drug store, and that the food thrown up was undigested. A verdict in accordance with the testimony was rendered.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS—THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMPANY HEARD FROM—STOCKHOLDERS' PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

The depositors of the Nation Trust Company held another meeting at the Ralston School House Monday evening, Peter Zern, Esq., in the chair, and Mr. James Lappan acting as Secretary. Nearly one hundred depositors were in attendance.

EARLY SETTLEMENT DESIRED.

The Chairman upon calling the meeting to order, stated that it was necessary to have an early decision as to whether they would accept the proposition of the stockholders, and that to meet on Tuesday evening of next week would be too late.

Mr. Kerr then explained the condition of affairs, and said that after a full investigation he was free to say that they would get more and sooner by accepting the proposition. Several attorneys representing claims against the company thought that composition would be better than bankruptcy.

Further remarks were made, during which Messrs. Pachter, Barr and Smith expressed themselves as satisfied to accept the proposition of the stockholders.

THE TRUSTEES INVITED IN.

The Secretary read a communication stating that there was a meeting of the Trustees of the Nation Trust Company at Mr. T. Kirsch's, and that they would attend the depositors meeting if their presence was desired.

A motion to call in the Trustees was carried, and a committee was appointed to invite them in. Shortly afterwards the committee returned with Mr. Morris, Mr. Kirsch and Capt. Crawford, and introduced them.

Mr Kerr said the meeting desired some information as to the additional security to be offered.

A TRUSTEE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Morris said he feared that it would be impossible to give first bond and mortgage for the full amount. Those now on record, amounting to about $485,000, and good with the exception of a small bond and one mortgage. They would make up the balance in the best securities possible. If not sufficient, of course the ratification by the depositors would not be binding. The object of the stockholders is to pay dollar for dollar without interest from June 15th last. He called attention to the fact that there had been very dull times, and that the unfortunate stockholders had been under a cloud, particularly. He believes that the proposed settlement would take all the stockholders have; but that would be better, they thought, than bankruptcy which was ruin to both the debtor and creditor. The stockholders would, of course, put up first bond and mortgage so far as possible.

THE PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

After further discussion Mr. Pachter offered the following:

Resolved, That we agree to the four years' extension as set forth in the printed proposition of the stockholders of the Nation trust Company as a composition in bankruptcy, provided the securities offered in accordance therewith are sufficient in amount with those already given to cover the entire indebtedness of the said banking company, and first fully examined, by a committee and afterwards approved by the creditors themselves before the said composition is finally ratified by the signatures of two-thirds in numbers and one-half in value of said creditors.

The resolution was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

On motion of Mr. Kerr Messrs I. Pachter and Thomas Henderson were added to the Advisory Committee, when the meeting adjourned to re-assemble at the call of the Chairman.

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Crawford & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Order granted on Lydia Wallace to show cause why she should not be adjudged bankrupt on the petition of Geo. Crawford, returnable on the 10th inst.

A. C. Taggart, bankrupt, Butler county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. The application for the repayment to petitioning creditor of the deposit for costs, granted.

J. M. Bartholomew, bankrupt, Northumberland county. General meeting of creditors ordered.

Baer & Stegmeyer, bankrupts, Luzerne county. The petitions of Frederick Smith, et al., creditors, for the ascertainment of their respective liens. Referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. A. Waltman, creditor, presented a similar petition, on which a like order was made.

W. E. Schmertz & Co., creditors, against H. L. Grace, debtor, Mercer county. Debtor adjudged bankrupt.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., against Elizabeth Wells, debtor, Bradford county. Rule on debtor to show cause why she should not file a list of creditors.

George Wincher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made for the sale of bankrupt's goods, groceries, &c.

R. R. Armstrong, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. An order was made substituting the name of W. H. H. Rodden for Samuel Biddle, and assignee directed to join in carrying out the provisions of composition.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The sale of certain real estate in Westmoreland county was confirmed absolutely.

Seth Watkins, bankrupt, Tioga county. Order made for the sale of book accounts, &c.

Bullard & Co., bankrupts, Tioga county. Application of solicitor for assignee for compensation. Presented and referred to Register Smith.

Hood, Bonbright & Co., creditors, against W. T. Bailey, debtor, Centre county. Order to show cause why debtor should should not be adjudged bankrupt, granted; also an order was made restraining certain executive creditors.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Little Giant, in admiralty. The commissioners report distributing the fund in this case and the case against the steamer Leopard confirmed absolutely, and fund ordered to be distributed accordingly.

United States vs. The spirits, &c., owned by Annie Baldes. Information filed, and on motion of the U. S. Attorney, process of attachment and monition ordered.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

H. Marshall & Co., of Luzerne county, bankrupts. Petition of E. C. Elvy & Co. for ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, referred to Register Willard.

Lewis Brainard, of Luzerne county, bankrupt. Report of Register on liens of certain creditors confirmed.

Moss & Knapp, of Luzerne county, bankrupts. Petition of S. N. Mitchell for ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien; referred to Register Willard.

S. W. Paine, of Bradford county, bankrupt. The reports of Register Overton, allowing the claims of Pomeroy Brothers and C. Belknap to liens, allowed.

Tack Brothers, of Allegheny county, bankrupts. The sale of certain personal property by the assignee was confirmed.

John A. Carothers, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. The sale of certain real estate by the assignee was confirmed.

Wm. S. Colwell, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. Report of sale of real estate divested of liens by original, confirmed nisi.

Conrad Reiter, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. Report of sale of policy of insurance to Adam Wise presented and confirmed nisi.

McMahon & Campbell, of Allegheny county, bankrupts. Petition of assignee for examination of bankrupts presented, and examination ordered.

George Crawford & Co., of Allegheny county, alleged bankrupts. Petition for injunction against certain execution creditors presented and restraining order granted.

Marshal Brothers, of Bradford county, bankrupts. On petition of assignee leave granted to sell book accounts at public sale. Also on application of assignee leave granted him to withdraw request for issue in Common Pleas Court of Bradford county.

RAILROAD DIVIDENDS.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND DECLARED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

There has been considerable discussion for some time past by the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the propriety of declaring quarly dividends, instead of semi-annual, as has been the custom of this Company heretofore. Several prominent railroads of late years have declared their dividends quarterly and the course has become popular, especially with stockholders depending upon their stock for support, so that at a meeting held on Monday the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company acceeded to the very general demand for the change. Accordingly the Board declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on the 30th of August, on all the stock of the Company as registered on the 31st of July.

It has been customary heretofore to close the transfer books pending the payment of a dividend, but in this case the Board of Directors have ordered that the transfer books shall not be closed at all.

Q. S. JURORS.

GRAND AND TRAVERSE JURORS DRAWN FOR THE SEPTEMBER TERM OF THE CRIMINAL COURT.

The following gentlemen will be required to get home from the seaside, or wherever they may be, and serve as jurors in the Quarter Sessions, commencing on the first Monday of next month:

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Schimelfelter, laborer, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; William Keely, clerk, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Dooley, laborer, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Bell, pork packer, Second ward, Pittsburgh; S. B. Cosgrave, carpenter, Fourth ward, Allegheny; S. Levandes, shoemaker, Sixth ward, Allegheny; John Dickey, carpenter, Second ward, Allegheny; Thomas Lockhart, insurance agent, Second ward, Allegheny; James Orr, carpet weaver, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Thos. Ryrie, liquor dealer, Eighth ward, Allegheny; Samuel McCullough, farmer, Marshall township; John Vinolin, blacksmith, Tenth ward, Allegheny; G. F. Vogel, laborer, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; James Ralston, nurseryman, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; Noah G. Craig, Street Commisioner, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Caleb Netting, clerk, Shaler township; Thomas Burns, brickmaker, Second ward, Allegheny; A. Shillo, mill boss, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Samuel Wadsworth, machinist, Sixteenth ward, Allegheny; Murray Trimble, feed store proprietor, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Julius Scharnke, jeweler, Seventh ward, Allegheny; Wm J. Woods, clerk, Second ward, Pittsburgh; H. C. Spun, notary public, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh; George Wallace, Sr., farmer, Pine township.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

John McClellan, farmer; Wm. F. Maderia, agent; Wm. Nesbit, farmer; Alfred Clark, clerk; George R. Stewart, surveyor, Richard Fisher, carpenter; William B. Neeper, clerk; Elias Edmondz, hatter, Cornelius Manning, tavern; R. R. McCleary, painter; Patrick Govan, laborer; Joseph Josephs, roller; Jacob Doremyer, gent; James Onslow, ice merchant; Jefferson Kirkland, engineer; George McClure, laborer; Wm. Nixon, policeman; Job Wareham, carpenter; John Freyvogel, roller; Hiram Herr, paper hanger, John Donnell, gent; Dominec Immsen, glass merchant; Thomas Adams, gardener, Frederick Haughton, steamboat carpenter; J. W. Kimbler, jeweler, John S. Kennedy, watchmaker; David Blair, brickmaker; Wm. Wittame, shoemaker; James Stewart, farmer; John Ochse, collector; Jos. Schubel, flour merchant; Hamilton Blakely, grocer; Daniel O'Connell, laborer; Samuel Scott, Jr., farmer; Chas. Schaum, storekeeper; James Thompson, farmer; Robert Jackson, grocer; Thomas Carr, boiler, Martin McHaffey, ——; J. V. Meaner, livery; John J. McFee, shoemaker; Thomas Henry (colored), gent; John Smith, blacksmith; Henry Muckin, confectioner; Albert Neeper, clerk; John Dinsmore, farmer; Edward Bleek, laborer; Jacob School, grocer; James B. Moore, painter; John Kepler, catcher; Henry Hoock, gardener; Samuel Gibson, plumber; Samuel McGowan, farmer; J. A. Ripper, shoemaker; Henry Bennett, musician; Joseph Maurer, tinner; Henry George, puddler.

THE GAME LAW.

WHEN GAME MAY BE TAKEN.

Just now the following will be of interest to many of our readers:

Trout can be taken from April 1st to August 15th, but with hook and line only. Set lines are prohibited in trout waters. Fine $10.

Bass can be fished for, with hook and line only, from July 15th to March 1st. Penalty $25.

Pike can be fished for from July 1st to March 1st, with hook and line. If caught or killed in any other was the penalty is $25 for each offense at any time of the year.

In streams where trout and bass are found nothing in the nature of a net of less than three inches mesh can be thrown, drawn or set. Penalty $25.

Fishing with nets or seine of any kind with less than ten inches mesh for any kind of fish is entirely prohibited from June 15th to August 10th. Fine $100 and six months imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

A net or nets set across any of the canals, rivulets or creeks is prohibited. Fine $25.

Deer can be killed from September 1st to December 1st. Dogs found chasing deer can be shot by any person.

Wild turkeys from October 1st to January 1st.

Pheasants from September 1st to January 1st.

Plover from August 1st to January 1st.

Partridges from November 1st to January 1st.

Woodcock from July 4th to January 1st.

Rabbits from October 1st to February 1st.

Fox, gray and black squirrels from September 1st to January 1st.

Shooting or hunting on Sunday is punishable by a fine from $10 to $25. Fishing on Sunday is punishable under the act prohibiting worldly employment.

All insectiverous birds are protected by law all the time, under a penalty of $5 for each bird killed. For robbing or destroying a nest, $10. The fine for killing any game out of the above season ranges from $5 to $50.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY.

Mr. A. T. Douthett, formerly county superintendent, and Mrs. A. T. Douthett, have established an academy at Sewickley. Good instructors have been engaged and a course embracing three years arranged, beside a normal and commercial department. The school is for both sexes. For further information address Principals, Sewickley.

CHOLERA MORBUS, Summer complaint, Colic, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. WSM&W.

EXTRACTING TEETH.

Every one dreads the idea of having a tooth extracted, and people will often for days and even weeks delay the removal of the cause of one of the greatest physical tortures throught exaggerated notions of the temporary pain it will be necessary for them to undergo. It would have been though impossible a few years ago that the science of dentistry would be brought to such a state that teeth could be extracted absolutely "without pain" Such is the perfection, however, to which Dr. Quincy A. Scott, the well known surgeon dentist of No. 278 Penn avenue, has reduced the dental art, that what was formerly a most dreaded operation is now relieved of all its bad features, and a visit to his establishment may be cheerfully contemplated. We advise all who have teeth whose extraction they desire, and yet are deterred through any anticipation of pain to give him a call. The arrangements of his dental establishment are complete in every respect.—Chronicle, July 24.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jn16d4p19W&m

THE MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 4, 1875.

REMARKS—The produce market remains quiet with the exception of berries and fruits, which continue brisk. The flour trade is still excited with the prospects of another rise. The grocery market showed some signs of weakness. Grain was quiet.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given.

Apples.
Choice ₩ bbl...$3 00@5 00
Medium...2 00@3 00
Apple Butter
Choice...7@8½
Other grades...5@6½
Alcohol
Per gal...$2 40@2 55
Highwines...1 23@1 24
Ales.
India, per bbl...$ @11
Porter...5@10
X...8½@9
XX...@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash...7 @8
Pot ash...8 @
Soda ash...2½@3 00
Refined...4 00@5 00
Brooms.
No. 1, ₩ doz...$2 00
No. 2, ₩ doz...2 25
No. 3, ₩ doz...2 50
No. 4, ₩ doz...3 00
No. 5, ₩ doz...3 50
No. 6, ₩ doz...3 75
Carpet Brooms
No. 2, ₩ doz...4 00
No. 3, ₩ doz...4 25
No. 5, ₩ doz...4 50
Fancy Carpet...4 75
Toy Brooms
Per dozen...$1 25@1 75
Misses'...2 50@2 75
Steamboat...3 00@4 00
Wings, fancy...1 50@1 75
Wisps, plain...1 25@1 50
Broom Corn.
Good to choice...12½@13½
Fair to good...10½@11
Inferior brush...9½@10½
Crooked...8½@9
Brimmed...@
Good to choice...25@30
Butter.
Common...10@13
Fair...15@18
Choice...20@25
Beans.
Chc. navy ₩ bu...$2 00@2 25
Medium...2 00@2 10
Bagging.
Two bush...35
Two half bush...20
Three bush...45
Banner Baking Powder
¼ ₩ cans, per doz...$1 50
½ do do...3 00
1 do do...5 50
5 do do...25 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ lb...40
Cheese.
Ohio factory...10½@11½
N. Y. Goshen...13@13
Limberger...14@16
Sweitzer...16@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny...$1 75@2 00
Lousv.hydra'lic...2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do...2 00@2 25
Peruvia, do...2 00@2 25
Rosendale...3 00@3 50
White lime...1 50@1 75
Concentrated Lye...3 50
Best quality...$7 75@8 00
Second quality...7 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water...6½
Sugar...9
Lemon biscuits...11½
Butter...11½
Soda...6¾
Ginger Snaps...12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2 ₩...$3 75
Blackberries, 2 ₩...1 75@2 10
Beans Lima, 2 ₩...2 00
Beans String, 2 ₩...1 50@1 75
Corn
Cornelius, ₩ tin...$2 50@3 75
Cranberries
Per bbl...$6 00@8 00
Per box...1 50@2 00
Eggs.
Per doz...15@18
Feathers.
Live geese...50@55
Common...45@50
Fish.
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl...$20 00
No. 1 mess...19 00
Extra No. 1 shore...17 00
Extra No. 1 bay...18 00
No. 1 shore...10@11
New No. 2...10@11
New No. 3...2½@10
Genuine codfish...7½@8
Round herring...$6 25@6 75
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl...5 75@
½ bbl...4 50@4 75
Lake trout, do...5 75@
Labrador herr'g...7 00@7 50
Potomac, do ₩ bbl...7 75@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices.
White Winter...$8 00@8 25
Wisconsin...7 50@7 75
Minnesota...7 00@7 25
Red Winter...7 00@7 25
Rye, ₩ bbl...5 00@6 00
Graham...6 75@7 00
Corn Meal...3 75@
Oat Meal...8 50@9 00
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio...24 @25
Choice Rio...23½@24
Prime Rio...22 @25
Good Rio...21 @22
Java...33½@35
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers...28
Rio, in bulk...27½
Java, in papers...40
Java, in bulk...38½
Teas—
Young Hyson...50@1 00
Gunpowder...50@1 25
Imperial...50@1 00
Japan...55@1 00
Oolong...25@ 85
Fancy...$1 00@
Souchong...25@ 85
Rice—
Choice Carolina...8½@9
Patna...7½@8
Rangoon...7½@8
Spices—
Cloves, ₩ lb...55@
Allspice...17½@18½
Cassia...25@6 25
Nutmegs...$1 35@1 40
Pepper...25@
Candles—
Star, full weight...18
Stearine...16
Sugars—
Standard A...10⅛@10⅜
Standard B...10⅛@10⅜
Do extra C...10⅛@10⅜
Extra C yellow 9⅝@
Extra B yellow 9¼@
Extra C white 10 @
New Orleans...9 @9¾
Light loaf...12½@13
Crushed...12 @12½
Powdered...12 @12½
Granulated...11 @11½
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O 72@75
Prime...70@
Good...68@
Syrups—
Extra white drips 65@70
Sugar drips...60@65
Common grades...50@55
Starch—
Pearl...5 @
Silver glos...9½@10
Corn...10½@11
Soaps—
Irish, ₩ box...$4 50
Babbit's best...10 00
Babbit's N.Y. city 10 00
German mottled...7½
Soda—
Bi carb, ₩ 100 pkgs...5
Bi carb, ₩ ℔ papers...7
Saleratus...5
Raspberries ₩ ℔...15@ 18
Blackberries...15@ 20
Tom Plms ₩ bu...4 00@5 00
Cal pears ₩ box...3 00@3 50
Whortleberries ₩ per pail...1 25@1 50
Peaches ₩ bu...1 50@2 00
Grain.
Wheat—
No. 2 Mich...$1 50@1 52
No. 3 do & Ill...1 45@1 46
Amber...1 45@1 47
O. & Pa. red...1 40@1 43
Spring wheat 1 35@1 36
Corn—
Snelled, yellow...85@84
Do mixed...80@83
Car yellow...75@78
Do mixed...76@78
Oats—
White...62@63
Mixed...60@61
Rye—
Rye...$1 10@1 12
Hops.
New Crop for 1874...35@40
Hay.
Prime Tim. on track...22@23
Loose...27@30
Hides.
Heavy steer...8½@ 9
Calf skins in salt...12 @14
Heavy...5 @6
Salted green...9½@
Horsehy
Per bbl...$4 25@4 50
Honey.
Buckwheat, ₩ lb...30 @32
Choice Clover...35 @
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1...$1 00
Do No. 1...80
Do No. 2...80
Carbon...11@11½
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt...1 00@1 05
Shorts, per cwt...1 05@1 10
Middlings...1 45@1 55
Chopped Feed...1 70@1 80
Oil Meal...1 90@2 00
Potatoes.
New...$2 00@2 25
Provisions.
Hams...
Extra S C ₩ lb...14 @
Should's, ex S...11½@
Bfast bacon, S C...15 @
Dried beef ex S...
C. cld...15½@
Beef tongues, S...
C, ₩ doz...7 00@
Boiled Shoulders...10½@10½
Rib sides...13 @
Short rib do...13½@
Clear Sides...13½@14
Mess pork...$22 00@22 50
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ₩ lb...14½
Do Half bbls...14¾
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces...14¾
Do in ½ bbls...15
Do in buckets...15½
Do 3 ℔ cadd'es...17¾
Do 5 ℔ do...17
Do 3 ℔ pails...18½
Do 5 ℔ do...18
Do 8 ℔ do...17¾
Bags.
Good mixed...2½@3
Woolen...¾@
Salt.
Car lots, ₩ bbl...$1 25@1 35
Jobbing lots...1 45@1 55
Tallow.
Choice...8¾
Medium...8
Seeds.
Buckwheat...$1 50@
Flaxseed...1 95@2 00
Timothy...2 75@3 00
Poultry.
Live chickens, ₩ pr...50@60
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₩ bu...$1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₩ 100...5 00@6 00
Cucumb's ₩ bx...1 25@1 50
Gr'n Corn ₩ dz...25@ 30
Onions, ₩ bbl...3 00@4 00
Wool.
Fine, ₩ lb...38@41
Medium...41@44
Coarse...35@41
Tub washed...41@46
Combing, fine...46@49
Do coarse & medium...45@45
Pulled...40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, August 4, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade to-day was very light and there were but few changes in prices.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at 82½@85c. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 10@1 12, and Conduit pipe at wells at 84@86c.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 10¾@11c; Baltimore delivery 10⅞@11c; N. Y. delivery 11@11¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues quiet. We quote at $1 28@1 35 for city make and $1 15@1 20 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—The Herald says: The movement in petroleum circles was not as active as the previous day, and the speculative feeling seems to have almost entirely subsided. For shipment oil there was less inquiry, and sales were effected in a moderate way at $1 10@1 11¼, and at $1 12½, closing steady at $1 10 bid, and $1 12½ asked.

NEW YORK, August 4—Closing August 3d—Petroleum—Shippers are doing very little and trade from other sources is unimportant, with prices, however, without further change. Sales are 1,000 bbls refined at 11c; 1,500 bbls do, buyer's option, August, at 11¼c. Closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk is quoted at 5⅞@5¼c for August; do in shipping order 9@9¼c; refined at 11@11¼ for prompt and 11@11¼c for August 15th; cases at 16@17½c; naphtha at 9¼c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11c for spot and month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10⅞@11¼c.

PARKER'S, August 4.—Market quiet and dull; shippers out; United held at 85c; shepment held at $1 11¼.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., August 4.—Market quiet; nominal at $1 10@1 12¼.

OIL CITY, August 4.—Market quiet at $1 12½.

ROUSEVILLE, August 4.—Market dull and quiet at $1 00.

TIDIOTTE, August 4.—Market quiet at $1 07½.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—S. W. 10¾ 11c; crude 5c; cases 16c; no sales; no futures offering.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, August 5, 1875.

STOCKS RECEIVED.

The books at the cattle scales show the following number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep received during the week ending Wednesday noon, August 4:

	Cattle. Cars.	Hogs. Cars.	Sheep. Cars.
Thursday, July 29	20	6	
Friday, July 30	58	21	2
Saturday, July 31	55	23	2
Sunday, Aug. 1	45	38	5
Monday, Aug. 2	56	12	2
Tuesday, Aug. 3	57	6	22
Wednesday, Aug. 4	18	14	27
Total this week	289	134	67½
Total last week	311	94½	96½

STOCK WEIGHED.

Thursday, July 29	230
Friday, July 30	34
Saturday, July 31	7
Monday, Aug. 2	210
Tuesday, Aug. 3	934
Wednesday, Aug. 4	1,333
Total this week	2,743
Total last week	1,748

Through cattle this week, 163 cars; through cattle last week, 128 cars. Yard cattle this week, 128 cars; yard cattle last week, 183 cars.

HOGS.

Thursday, July 29	913
Friday, July 30	922
Saturday, July 31	944
Monday, Aug. 2	1,955
Tuesday, Aug. 3	1,000
Wednesday, Aug. 4	1,300
Total this week	7,034
Total last week	6,819

SHEEP.

Thursday, July 29	265
Friday, July 30	408
Saturday, July 31	
Monday, Aug. 2	
Tuesday, Aug. 3	6,664
Wednesday, Aug. 4	5,500
Total this week	12,837
Total last week	17,844

THE MARKETS.

Cochran, Hesket & Co. say, owing to the flood in the West, the run of cattle is considerably lighter, yet there is no change for the better over last week, prices ruling about the same. They quote the market fair with about a dozen loads unsold, at the quotations below.

CATTLE.

1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers	$7 00@
1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6 25@6 40
900 to 1,000 lbs	4 00@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	3 75@4 50
Texans and Cherokees	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs is also lighter with a light demand. Prospects fair. The market is fair at $8 50 for assorted Philadelphias; $8 00@8 15 for good to best Yorkers; and $8 15@8 25 for good wheat.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep is heavier than last week with the market firm, and all sold but a few loads that arrived too late for today's market, at the following quotations:

Good 100 to 110 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Good 85 to 90 lbs	5 00@5 25
Good 70 to 80 lbs	4 50@4 75

Good Jersey ewes in demand at $2 50@2 75 per head.

J. F. Saddler & Co's, quotations are as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra fat steers, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Choice beeves, good style and fat, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 50@6 75
Choice beeves, good condition, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5 75@6 00
Common and ordinary grades	5 00@5 25
Cherokees	3 50@4 25
Bulls and cows	3 25@4 25

Trade rather more active to-day, with healthy tone and market closing firm.

HOGS.

Heavy grades in excess of the demand. Light hogs held their own. Most sales of Yorkers and Baltimores range at $8@8 10, while the outside quotation is $8 25—the latter on extra smooth light Yorkers. Our quotation on graders is pretty well up to common hogs, but these prices will not remain in the same proportion if many of that kind are thrown upon the market.

Good to extra Yorkers	$8 00@8 25
Few extra Philadelphias	8 50

SHEEP.

The run was fair and trade active at an advance of 25c over last week and all sold at quotations. The prospects are fair for good sheep.

Good to extra 90 to 100 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Fair to good 70 to 80 lbs	3 40@4 75
Common	3 00@3 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, August 3, 1875.

CATTLE.

There was no change of consequence from last week's prices. The supply was about equal to the demand, which was good, especially for good grades. Prices ranged from 4½ to 5½ for common and 7 to 7½ for good, the latter having a decided preference. The receipts by rail were 531 head.

HOGS.

No arrivals were reported by rail, and what were on the market were brought from the country or held over from last week. There was little change in prices, and the market was dragging at 7 to 8 cents.

SHEEP.

Sheep were in better demand than last week, with a light supply, but 200 head being reported. The best went off at five cents, while lambs were in demand at from three to four dollars per head.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The day in Wall street was a very quiet one and the markets were devoid of any special feature. Gold opened at 112⅞, and closed with sales at 113, all transactions of the day having been at these figures. Rates for borrowing were flat at 1@2 and 1-64 per cent. Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong, especially for Northwest coupon gold bonds which were taken in round lots at 88⅝@88¾. State securities quiet. Tennessees old lower. Stocks at the close were firm. Fluctuations of the day except in Hannibal and St. Joseph which declined from 24 to 23 and recovered to 23½ were only ½ to ½ per cent. Transactions aggregated 38,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Pacific Mail, 10,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwest, 4,600 Lake Shore and 3,800 Ohios.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, August 4.—5 P. M.—Consols 94 9-16; 5-20s, '65, 107¾; do 67, 108¾; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 104½; New York Central 93; Erie 13¾; preferred 26. Refined Petroleum 9. Spirits 8@8¼. Turpentine 22½.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¼; Orleans 7¼; sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export and 700 bales American. Flour—extra state western 25s Wheat— No 1 to 2 spring 10s 1d@10s 7d. Corn—mixed 34¼s. Pork—western 80s. Eastern 71⅛s. Beef 72½s. Lard 60s. Cheese 56s.